"THE BEST" ANTISEPTIC DEN
IS
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC TOOTH P
Sold in 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. T
Once used, always used.—Largest S
Dentifrice.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manc
Awarded 57 PRIZE MEDALS and DIP
for the superior excellence of their Carbolic Pr

Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,886

BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1892.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. s. s. "SUTLEJ."

THE OUTWARD MAIL STEAMER "SUTLEJ" is EXPECTED to REACH BOMBAY at 11 P.M. on SUNDAY, the 30th, and will enter the VICTORIA DOCK, at daylight on the 31st.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th Oct.
B.I. VALETTA	4919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	5th Nov.
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	12th ,,
B.I. HIMALAYA	7000	2000	J. Orman	19th ,,
† PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Logg'n	26th ,,
B.I. CLYDE	4136	500	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Dec.
† ORIENTAL	5045	1000	L. H. Moule	10th ,,
B.I. PEKIN	3919	750	W. A. Wheler	17th ,,
† PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	24th ,,
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	31st ,,

The Steamers marked B I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

November 3rd.
,, 17th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, October 3, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on: 17th Nov., 15th Dec., and 12th Jan. 1893.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct., 22, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothardt's, and other routes.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	22nd Nov.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,400	650	22nd Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail,
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,800	500	8th Nov.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, October 22, 1892.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS, 1st and 2nd Saloon; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £25 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and SLEEPING CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS, AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST, at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—Camp.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET,
and 49-50 Parliament Street.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the "Bombay Gazette," and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK,

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
,, THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
,, HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SH

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, CUTCH MANDVIE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 29th October, noon, calling at Verawul, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on 30th October, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 2nd November, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,958 tons, on 3rd November, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th October, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING KING and Co. are met on arrival at —

Plymouth or London.. by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool .... ,, KING, BAILLIE and Co.

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security

DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co. LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta On or about
A STEAMER	2,000	10th November.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th October, 1892. Agents.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th November, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on board by 1 p. m. in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
23, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchinson	3rd Nov.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	12th Nov.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, October 21, 1892.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

HIGHLAND MALT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

A WELL-MATURED SPIRIT, EXCEPTIONALLY MELLOW TO THE TASTE.

Cash, per doz., Rs. 26-0. Credit, per doz., Rs. 29-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

IMMENSE SALE! LARGE DEMAND!!

NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

THE only Reliable, Prompt and Agreeable Hair Dye that will positively restore Grey Hair to its original Natural shade, Re. 1-8.

170, Shaik Memon Street. {F. S. MADON & CO.} Bombay.

The "Cream of Scotch Whiskies," and has an enormous sale.

PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.

Guaranteed Pure and Wholesome, and of delicate Fragrance.

Per Dozen, Rs. 25.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST WHISKY IN THE MARKET.

Chemists, Wine, and General Merchants. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD. { BOMBAY & POONA.

PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA

BRINGS NEW HEALTH to the Body and Mind The only Suitable Tonic for Residents in the Hot Climate. Ask for Notes on Brain Panacea, sent free of charge. Rs. 3 and 7. Of all Chemists.

MADON, SONS { 23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY. } & CO.

JUST ARRIVED.

FELT HATS! FELT HATS!!

THORPE & CO.'S

SPECIAL SHIPMENT OF THE ABOVE.

NEW SHAPES; FASHIONABLE COLOURS;

THE BEST QUALITY.

BLACK,
FAWN,
MOUSE,
TERRA-COTTA,
BAY BROWN,
NUT-BROWN,
GREY,
SOFT (CLERICAL),
} Rs. 8-8.

VARSITY CAPS Rs. 2-8.

STRAW HATS.

THORPE & Co. (HATTERS), BOMBAY.

ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM

IS a purely Vegetable Preparation, highly recommended for the immediate relief of Cough, Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. As. 8 and Re. 1 per Bottle.

CHEMISTS. } F. S. MADON & CO., { DRUGGISTS.
170, SHAIK MEMON ST., NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR"
CIGARS.

SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
,, BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	,, ,,	50
,, BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,, ,,	100
,, BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,, ,,	100
,, BAHADUR ,, 3	3½	,, ,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,, ,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	,, ,,	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs.	A.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	40	0
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	35	8
Heart Bottle	31	12
O. B.	26	0
Glentromie	29	4
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	20	4

O. V. G. Market Rates.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY

APPROVED WATCHES.
CARRYING A GUARANTEE OF TWO YEARS.

THE following WATCHES are recommended and guaranteed accurate and substantial Timekeepers, and have been before the Public for the last quarter of a century. They have all the latest improvements, and notwithstanding their advance in intrinsic worth and the deplorable depreciation of our currency, we have not raised their prices an anna in any case.

NICKEL SILVER—

	Rs.
POPULAR WATCH in strong Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action	15
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, Second Quality.—A perfect Watch in Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action, strong movement	25
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, First Quality, in Nickel Silver Crystal Face Case, Keyless action, all parts jewelled, including the Lever, which has jewelled Facets, bold and clear Dial, so that the time can be seen in a faint light	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—The works are precisely similar to the Campaign Watch, but the Nickel Silver Casing is stouter and heavier	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—Nickel Silver, a larger size than the preceding one, and with a larger stouter Case, bold Dials, strong Lever movement	45

SILVER—

	Rs.
CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS CAMPAIGN WATCH, in plain or engine-turned Cases. The Plain Cases admit of a large Crest or Monogram being engraved	50
Do. do. do. do. in Hunting Case	55
Do. do. do. do. in Half-Hunting Case	60
PRESENTATION WATCH, a very highly finished Watch, two lines larger than the Campaign, Keyless action and Lever movement, highest quality. The Case admits of a fine Monogram or Crest being engraved and the inner dome a suitable inscription	85
ENGLISH WATCHES, in strong, plain, engraved, and engine-turned Cases, with key-winding actions, the movements capped and jewelled and having a Gold or Compensation Balance ... Rs. 75 and	95

For Gold Watches, other Silver and Nickel Silver Watches, and Ladies' Gold Watches, apply to

MARCKS AND CO. LD.,
WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PURE WATER! PURE WATER!!

A NEW DISCOVERY
IS USED AS THE MEDIUM IN

KEMP'S STANDARD WATER FILTER.

IT CONTAINS NOTHING INJURIOUS.
IT REMOVES ALL SUSPENDED MATTER.
IT ÆRATES THE FILTERING WATER.
IT IS EXCEEDINGLY CHEAP.

THE FILTER IS CONSTRUCTED FROM DESIGNS
PREPARED BY KEMP & CO.

EASILY CLEANED.
VERY PORTABLE.
STRONG AND HANDSOME.
MODERATE IN PRICE.

PRICES: 1 Gallon Size, Rs. 10; 2 Gallon Size, Rs. 15.

KEMP & CO., LD., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET.
BOMBAY.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GENT'S SCARVES,
TIES,
COLLARS.
THE LARGEST CHOICE,
THE LOWEST PRICES,
HOAR & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Camp.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.
,, 49-50 Parliament Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission and without Life Certificate.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.

TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.

STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, SHARES, and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.

HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Camp.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street,
and 49-50 Parliament Street.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
255, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

An acknowledgment of confidence in the ability of a professional must afford gratification under any circumstances. Testimonials free on application.

II.

Dear Mrs. BOND,—
I am going to-day, good-bye, and God bless you. I will write to you from London.
Please give bearer my belt.

Yours affectionately,
E. K.
Sept. 7th, 47, Watson's Hotel.

III.
Extract.

ADEN, 22nd Sept. 1892.

My Dear Mrs. BOND,—
. . . I have missed you so much. I got so dependent on a little love, and you have been so good and kind to me. I will never forget how kind you were to me through that dreadful illness. I never felt so desolate in my life, and you were such a comfort to me, &c., &c.

Yours affectionately,
E. K.

IV.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the abilities of Mrs. Marie C. Bond, both as Nurse and Physician, who attended me in my late illness; she is clever; has unlimited knowledge in every branch of her calling. She has my suffrage for her well-doing.

G. G.
Colaba, Bombay, October 7th, 1892.

LAWRENCE'S SPECIFIC FOR LEPROSY

IS one of the best MEDICINES yet discovered for CURE of LEPROSY and other Skin Diseases. Price: Rs. 4. Packing Extra.

LAWRENCE'S RHEUMATIC OIL.

IT is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Lumbago, &c. Price: Re. 1-4. Packing 2 As.

ALLAHABAD, the 15th June, 1892.

Dear Sirs,
I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the Excellence, Genuineness, and freshness of the medicine supplied by Messrs. Basu and Nephews, Chemists, No. 41-2 Bagbazar St., Calcutta, for cure of leprosy, &c. I have found it most efficacious Medicine for sure cure of the obstinate skin diseases.

(Sd.) H. GERRAD.

CALCUTTA, 12th August 1892.

MESSRS. BASU AND NEPHEWS,
Chemists and Sole Agents, Bagbazar Street.

Dear Sirs,
I have no hesitation in saying that your LAWRENCE'S SPECIFIC for LEPROSY has been found wonderfully efficacious in the diseases arising from effects of Mercury and other foul matter.

Yours Faithfully,
(Sd.) A. INDRA.

BASU & NEPHEWS,
CHEMISTS AND SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA,
No. 41-2, BAGBAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

JOSEF HOFMANN
WILL GIVE A
PIANOFORTE RECITAL
ON TUESDAY EVENING, 1st Nov.,
At 9 o'clock.

This will most positively be the only Recital as he is leaving Bombay.

ADMISSION:—

Orchestra Stalls (Cane-backed and Reserved)	Rs. 3
Dress Circle	Rs. 2
Back Seats	Re. 1

PLAN at SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP lately subsisting between Messrs. COWASJI EDULJI PATELL, JEHANGIR PESTONJI AYEM, and myself, the Undersigned, who as Proprietors of the BAPTY BROTHERS FLOUR MILL, lately carried on business at Falkland Road, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, under the Name, Style, and Firm of PATELL SETT and Co., was on the 1st day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, DISSOLVED by mutual consent. All debts due to or owing by the said late firm will be received and paid by the said Mr. Cowasji Edulji Patell.

KAVASJI MERWANJI SETT.

Dated this 26th day of October, 1892.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that, under Section 19, Sub-Section 12 of Act III of 1888, the Municipal Commissioner will begin on November 1st, 1892, to revise the List of persons appearing to be entitled to be enrolled in the MUNICIPAL ELECTION ROLL prepared under Sub-Section 1 of the aforesaid Section, and he will for this purpose hear between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m., at the Chief Municipal Office, on the Esplanade Road, Fort, on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 8th, 9th, and 10th, of November, the claims, objections, and applications which may have been duly made under Sub-Sections 8, 9, 10 and 11 of the said Section on or before the 1st November 1892.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices: Bombay, 27th October, 1892.

F. S. MADON & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES.

Sick Room Requisites and all Articles connected with

PHARMACY.

Prices compare favourably with other Houses in India.

Special Terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Practitioners.

A Trial Order is Solicited.

Up-Country Orders promptly attended and carefully executed on the same day they are received.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaik Memon Street, near Zooma Musjid,
Outside the Fort, Bombay.

THE MOST POPULAR
SQUARE PIANOFORTES
OF THE DAY.

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REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.—Bock's "Golden Eagles," "Upmanns," "Carolinas," and all the leading brands, from Rs 25 per 100 upwards.
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SMOKING MIXTURES.—"Pyramid" (mild), "1888" (medium mild), "Golden Block," medium full). "Rifle" (full). Guaranteed thoroughly fresh and sound.
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PLAYERS' "Navy Cut" Tobacco, just to hand, fresh shipment. In ¼ and ½-lb Tins. Re. 1 and Rs. 1-14 per Tin, respectively.
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CIGARETTES (EGYPTIAN).—By direct Importation from Cairo by every alternate Mail Steamer, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per 100.
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PORTABLE WARMING STOVES, for Hill Stations and Cold Latitudes; nothing to compare with them for practical utility.
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MANGALORE and Cannanore Table Linen, Towels, Tweeds, Sheeting, &c.—Sole Agent for Basel Mission.
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TEAS (NILGIRI and KANGRA).—At 9 as., 12 as., 14 as., Re. 1-2, 1-4 and 1-6 per lb., packed on the Estates. Splendid value.
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COFFEE (in berry).—High-grown Indian superior to Mocha, Re. 1 per lb., or Rs. 6-8 per bag of 7lbs. nett.
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J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.
હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કુo
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GOLD BROOCHES.—A select assortment of the newest designs in Lace and Fichu Brooches, all Gold, or set with Diamonds, Rubies, Pearls, Emeralds, Sapphires, and every variety of gems. All Gold Horse Shoes from Rs. 12, Fancy patterns set with Pearls, from Rs. 17. Diamond Brooches from Rs. 30.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS are the Lightest and Strongest, and therefore the Cheapest. A large consignment just received by PALKAR & Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

REAL MANILA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at Rs. 6, 5 and 4 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and packed in boxes of 100 by our Agent at Manila and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PATENTS, DESIGNS, and TRADE MARKS REGISTERED in India and other countries moderate Rates. Apply INDIAN TEXTILE JOURNAL OFFICE, 27, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

NAMES and ADDRESSES of LOCAL AGENTS of British and Continental Manufacturers will be INSERTED in The INDIAN TRADERS' JOURNAL DIRECTORY on receipt of Particulars Apply 27, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

LOST.—SHARE CERTIFICATE, No. 815, of The ORIENTAL SPINNING and W. Co., Ld. Information is given to the Company.

TIGER, PANTHER, and Black Buck Skins, in good condition. FOR SALE privately. Address "T. F. G.," care of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

MORTON, MAJU AND Co.'s IMPERIAL FAMILY MIXTURE TEA. Pure. New Season Tea of delicious aroma in flat boxes Re. 1 per lb. Liberal Discount to large buyers.—Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TENNIS REQUISITES.—Ayre's Championship Tennis Bats, Rs. 12-8 each; The Demon Rs. 11-8 each; Perfect Seamless Tennis Balls Rs. 10-8 per dozen; Champion Balls Rs. 10-8 per dozen; Holdfast Tennis Shoes Rs. 6-8 per pair.—BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder, Noted House for Hams, Bacon, and Cheeses.

ARISTON TUNES, Rs. 10 per dozen; Euphonium Tunes, Rs. 18 per dozen; Victoria Tunes Rs. 24 per dozen; Polyphon Tunes, Rs. 12 per dozen; Giant Ariston Tunes, Rs. 18 per dozen; Phœnix Tunes, Rs. 18 per dozen.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinsen and Co., London.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

HOP-ALE, Ginger-Ale, Raspberryade, Gingerade, Lemonade, Tonic Water, and Seltzer 12 Annas per dozen.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

FOR SALE.—NEGATIVES of PHOTOS, by P. Vuccino, also First Class Photographs Printed and Colored. Apply MANECK & Co., Photo Artists, late P. Vuccino, 6, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

ON VIEW.—Messrs. SOUTHWELL and AUSTIN Stock-in-trade fittings, furniture, &c., at "Albert Building," Hornby Road. Catalogues ready. Auction Sale 1st November.

TO CLEAR A CONSIGNMENT.—The following Wines of best qualities can be had very cheap:—Legarde and Co.'s Champaigne, Muscatel and Prunello Wines, Cocoa Bitters, and Chateau Margaux Claret, from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street; also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

FREE.—Complete ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE is now ready, Post free, with order forms and envelopes on application.—The ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY of INDIA, Ld., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

VISITORS to MATHERAN are requested to notice that Mr. J. X. PINTO has not given up his Hotel, which is NOW OPEN under his personal supervision. Address J. X. PINTO, Pinto's Hotel, Matheran.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description,—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady-trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A.S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious," &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Goilkara:—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—"It is really a dying man's Gold Drops." Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay, in the Mofussil postage extra.

WANTED, by a young English Gentleman, lately arrived from London, SITUATION as TUTOR, in a private family, speaks French and German fluently, and can give best references. Apply to "P G," care of this Office.

WANTED, First-Class PRESSMAN, accustomed to Wharfdales. Address "N." care of this Office.

PUMPS, BLACK SATIN LINED, very best quality. Rs. 11 net.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4, for sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HAVING an experienced LONDON IVORY TURNER in our employ, we are prepared to adjust and recolor Ivory Balls.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

F. BAULCH, PIANOFORTE TUNER and REPAIRER, 3 years to T. R. H. Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Pianos FOR SALE, Church Gate Street. Tunings Rs. 5.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co. London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS will be received at 11 Hornby Row, by [illegible] PESTONJEE PADSHAH, Hon. Secretary to Mr. J. N. TATA'S SCHEME for HIGHER EDUCATION among PARSEES from candidates desiring to be admitted to the benefit of the above Scheme. Candidates should apply by letter stating age, qualifications, and particulars of College career, if any, with testimonials.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of the Undersigned DOSABHAI MERWANJI HIRANA, in the firm of D. R. UMRIGAR and Co., as Mill Store and General Merchants, CEASED on 13th November, 1890, and that of the Undersigned BOMANJI FRAMJI, on the 31st October, 1891, and since then the business has been carried on by the Undersigned D. R. Umrigar alone under the name of D. R. Umrigar and Co., who will receive and pay all debts due and owing to or by the said Firm.

D. RASTAMJI UMRIGAR,
BOMANJI FRAMJI,
DOSSABHAI MERWANJI HIRANA.

Bombay, 25th October, 1892.

ESTATE OF GENERAL THOMAS STOCK, DECEASED.

ALL PERSONS having claims against, or being indebted to the above estate are requested to send in their claims or pay the amounts owing by them as the case may be, to us as Attorneys to Mr. JAMES GREENWOOD, the administrator to the estate in Bombay at our office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay, within one month from this date, after the expiration of which time the assets belonging to the estate will be remitted to the Executrix in England, having regard only to claims of which notice has been received.—Dated this 13th Day of October, 1892.

LITTLE, SMITH, NICHOLSON, & BOWEN,
Attorneys to the Administrator.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY Co.
WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 300 Tons WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS of Calicut Poonwood or Benteak Timber.

Specification and form of Tender, with particulars of delivery, may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, 2nd November, after which hour no Tender will be received.

The deposit will be held by the Company as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the contract, and in case of failure on the Contractors' part, the Railway Company may cancel the contract, and forfeit the deposit, without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 24th October 1892.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR INDIGENOUS STORES, LEATHER GOODS, COCOANUT OIL, AND COTTON WASTE, &c.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., Gunfire, on TUESDAY 15th November, 1892, for the SUPPLY of Indigenous Stores, Leather Goods, Cocoanut Oil, and Cotton Waste, &c., required for the Broad and Meter Gauge Sections of the Company's system, commencing 1st January, 1893, and ending on dates as noted on Tender Forms.

2.—Particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere and conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form.

3.—The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rate quoted.

4.—Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Indigenous Stores, &c.," and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (Rupees One Thousand) must accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered.

5.—If Government Paper and other Securities be submitted they must be endorsed in favor of the B. B and C. I. Railway Company, and as a further Security for the due fulfilment of the contract, a deduction of 10 Per Cent. will be made from each payment until the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the estimated value of the items to be supplied, or at the Agent's option a further deposit will have to be made so as to make the total deposit equal to 5 Per Cent. of the total amount of the accepted Tender.

6.—All stores to be in accordance with the Company's samples, which may be seen at Parel or Ajmere.

7.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's, Office, Parel, October 20, 1892.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
DEBENTURE LOAN, 1892.

WITH the Sanction of the Government of India and under the Provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Section 4 of Act III of 1881, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite TENDERS for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent of SIXTY-ONE LAKHS and SIXTY-ONE THOUSAND RUPEES (Rs. 61,61,000) for the purpose of repaying to Government a loan of an equal amount bearing interest at 4½ per cent.

The Trustees have fixed a Minimum Rate of 100 per cent under which rate no Tender will be accepted. Allotments will be made to all Tenderers at or over 100 per cent. in full to the highest and rateably to the lowest Tenderers in the event of the amount offered being in excess of that to be issued.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500, or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required. They will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent per annum, payable half yearly.

2 per cent of the amount tendered to be deposited on application.

23 per cent of the amount allotted on MONDAY, 14th November 1892.

And the balance on or before FRIDAY, 31st March, 1893.

But the whole or any part of any accepted Tender may be paid at any time after receipt of notice of acceptance.

The deposit of 2 per cent will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to 5 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, 31st October, 1892, and they will be opened in presence of the Trustees on the following day.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue *prior* to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may from time to time be owing.

By Order of the Trustees,
F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 28th September 1892.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1885.

Subscribed Capital 10 lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

PAID UP CAPITAL..............Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL UNCALLED .... „ 3,70,000
RESERVES AND REST......... „ 5,55,867

A BRANCH of this BANK will be OPENED in Esplanade Road, on the premises recently vacated by Messrs. BOLTON and COMPANY, on TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 10 A.M.

Mr. F. D. Stranack, late of the Bank of Bombay, has been APPOINTED MANAGER of the Branch.

By order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Head Office, Madras, 15th October, 1892.

FOR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.
CAV. DEL TUFO, ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY,
FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.
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C. D' Visite...	0 3	0 4	10 by 8	0 8	0 10
Cabinet........	0 4	0 6	12 by 10......	1 0	1 4
½ by 6½........	0 6	0 8	15 by 12......	1 8	1 12

Developing and Retouching also at a very Moderate Rate.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, shewing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of Vigour, Exhausted Vitality, Kidney Diseases, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., [illegible] High Holborn, LONDON.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 158 Military Messes and 46 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith, N. B.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
VEUVE MONNIER ET FILS.	Epernay.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapest.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yriarte, Cadiz.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.
DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE FOR Rs. 25,000.

THE GOOD WILL, FURNITURE, and STOCK-IN-TRADE of a good paying business in Rangoon, known as the BRITISH INDIA HOTEL, situated in the widest, and most Central Road of the City, the only Hotel in Rangoon, connected throughout in all the Bathrooms with the latest water, and sewerage connections, and holds a Bar and Hotel, fixed fee License, has not changed Proprietors. Established since 1874. The Proprietor wishing to retire will refuse no reasonable offer.

Apply to
A. T. DAWSON,
21, Merchant Street, Rangoon.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1892.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
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HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

But is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs. The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

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C[illegible]K OF [illegible] CHINA.

[illegible] CHARTER.

PA[illegible] 800,000.
RE[illegible] 250,000.
[illegible]E:
HATTON COURT, THREAD[illegible] STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ 3 „ „
3 „ „ 2 „ „

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J. B. LEE,
Acting Agent.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital...........................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..............................$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

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J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.

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NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL..........£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

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DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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BROWN { "VICTORIA" } WINDSOR,
WHITE { LONDON-PLYMOUTH } WINDSOR,
HONEY. On Packet, Box and Tablet. GLYCERINE

UNEQUALLED FOR THE SKIN.

INDISPENSABLE FOR { The BOUDOIR. The BATH. The LAVATORY. The HOUSEHOLD.

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IN USE 100 YEARS.
THE
POOR MAN'S FRIEND.
DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

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THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L. ROBERTS, M.D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing remedy for Wounds of every description, Chilblains, Scorbutic Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

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FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

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They are useful in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.

They may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet.

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To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

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[illegible]S AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

[illegible]N GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP [illegible]SOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

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TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED TWO-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS.

Total Annual Income £1,500,000

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SIMLA, OF BANSARDS,
WILL BE OPEN
ALL THE YEAR ROUND
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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Indian Banks.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 1,037½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,025
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9½pr. ct.	940
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	150
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£32
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Nil
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	000'I	1,100	18 pr. ct.	980 205
Apollo	750	00ʻ2	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	000'I	1,000	Nil.40	122
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	125
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		150
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220 300
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	325 w.d.
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,450
English Press and Manfg	400	250	...	130	175
Fort	515	2 500	2,500	Rs. 35	950
French	300	500	all	100	500
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	520 137½
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	750	400	all	50	515 525
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	130
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	63	515 85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	96½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	500
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	320
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	622½
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1.	126½xd
Prince of Wales	100	500	500		440
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	,00	25	1,480
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld	375	200	all	75 ...	245
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	1,095

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Divd.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 20	502½xd
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	86
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	650
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	415
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	350nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	490
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,185
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
City of Bombay Mills	690	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,075
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	750
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		12½	685
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	415
Doral Mills Co., Ld	5,698	100	100	50	457½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	455
Chun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	655
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	525
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	735xd
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25 Rs. 5	695
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,070
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	402½
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,120
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	655
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	217½xd
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	880
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500x
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	705
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	535
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	181
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	760
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,140
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,375
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	505
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	475
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,570
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	141½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	108	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	120
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	650 w.d
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	480
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,310
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	725
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,150
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,350
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	650
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	135
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	300
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	12½	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	410
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	540
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	380
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	750
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	740
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	640

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	260 195
Back Bay Baths	,500	50	50	12	40
adham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	89
apty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
erar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,275
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1085
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	84
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom.
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	102
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	292
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	,300	30	130
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	89
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	187
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	75
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	460
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	20
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	830
Thacker & Co.	1,600	100	100	10	55
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	Re. 1	18¾

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-8	
China Leaf	„	25-3	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	„	24-8	„
Do. do. new	„	24-4	„
Australia do,	„	25-4	
Bombay do.	„	25-2	
English Sovereigns	„	15-12	
Do, Drazons	„	15-11	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	„	106-7	
Do. 17½ do.	„	106-10	
Carolus Dollars	„	235	Nominal.
Mexican do.	„	223	„
Five-Francs	„	319	„

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo on the Maidan, 5 p. m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p. m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Camorta (s), from Calcutta; and Harrington (bq), Mauritius.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Culna (s), for Calcutta, &c.; Bancoora (s) Rangoon, &c.; and Wooloomooloo (s), Colombo.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Bendo left the dock yesterday.

Polo.—There will be polo this evening, at 5 o'clock.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Singapore and Hong Kong direct, per extra s. s. Formosa, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 12 noon, on Saturday, the 29th instant.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Verawal, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, and Sind, per extra s. s. Simla, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Saturday, the 29th instant.

Knocked down by a Horse.—A Hindoo lad, named Sheeva Toolsidass, aged about 10 years, was, on Wednesday afternoon, knocked down and run over by a horse, which was being ridden by a Mahomedan in the Fort. The rider, on seeing the occurrence, made off. The injured lad was removed to the Gocuidas Tejpal Hospital, where he is detained for treatment.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The Band of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock:—

Quadrille	Huldigungs	Siefert.
Overture	Si J'etais Roi	Adam.
Valse	Douce Souvenance	Waldteufel.
Pavane	Conti	Vasseur.
Selection	Rip van Winkle	Planquette.
Galop	Lustige Bruder	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Dismissed from Government Service.—Pandu valad Handu, late Revenue and Police Patil of the village of Biladi, taluka Dhulia, in the Khandeish Collectorate; Govind Ganesh, late officiating Kulkarni of the village of Aminpur, taluka Shevgaon, in the Ahmednagar Collectorate; and Namaji Ambaji Aghane, late Revenue and Police Patil of the village of Gavale, taluka Murbad, in the Thana Collectorate, having been convicted under Section 379 of the I. P. Code, Section 182 of the I. P. Code, and Section 43 of the Bombay Abkari Act No. V. of 1878 respectively, have all been declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

Mahomedan Charity.—A correspondent writes:—In response to an appeal made by his co-religionists, Mr. Badrudin Tyebjee, barrister-at-law, and a leading member of the Suleman community, has presented a fine building, situated at Khetwadi, for their use on the occasion of marriages and other religious festivals in their community. Mr. Badrudin purchased the building for the purpose at a cost of more than Rs. 40,000, and in order to connect his name with the charitable institution, the managers of the *Jamat* of his community have designated it "Badur Baug." There was a want of such a Baug amongst the community, and Mr. Badrudin has placed the community under a deep obligation by providing it.

Family Affliction and Suicide.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at Mahim, on the body of Vithul Bhudajee, aged about 70 years, a liquor-shop keeper, living at Dadur. About a fortnight ago the deceased lost his only son, aged about 25 years, and since then he was much distressed, did not take his meals regularly, and acted strangely. On Tuesday, at about noon, the deceased left home as usual to go to the Mahim distillery, and did not return. A report was then made to the police, and on Wednesday a Municipal muccadum, in the Health Department, went to a well at Mahim to drink water, when the body of the deceased was floating on the surface of the water. The body was then recovered from the well, and on examination it was found there were no marks of violence. The jury returned a verdict of suicide by drowning while in an unsound state of mind.

Fatal Fall from a Balcony.—Yesterday morning, an inquest was held by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at Mint Road, on the body of a Hindoo woman, named Goklibai, aged about 40 years, the wife of Cullianjee Muthooradas, a mehta. The deceased lived on the third storey of a house, owned by Nensey Morojee. On Tuesday morning, at about 8. a.m., the deceased was leaning against a railing on the balcony of the third floor, when the cross timber supporting the railing broke, and the deceased fell down in the street. The timber it appeared was decayed and unfit to form a railing. The landlord had been informed of it some two months back, but he took no notice of it. Dr. Edulji was called in and he examined the deceased and said she had a fracture of the spine. The deceased did not rally, but died on Wednesday night. The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries received by a fall from the balcony of the third storey of a house, whilst leaning against a railing, which was in a state of decay. The jury further expressed an opinion that the landlord should be warned about the state of the house.

A "Bungling Burglar."—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mohundass Munmohan, Ananta Narhari, and Harry Mungal Mohun, were brought up on remand and charged by Inspector Grey, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, with house-breaking and theft of a box, containing gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 2,152, the property of Raghunath Purshotam, living at Doongri. On Sunday night the accused entered the complainant's room through an open window on the first floor of the house, and stole the box containing the ornaments. The first accused in his hurry to get out of the room, accidentally trod on the complainant, who was asleep on the floor, and awoke him. The complainant raised an alarm, when the first accused jumped down in the adjacent house, and fell on one Succaram Govind, who seized him, and handed him over to the police. The other accused, who had managed to escape, were arrested subsequently. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the first and the third accused to six months' imprisonment with hard labour. The second was discharged in the absence of sufficient evidence.

A Female Thief and her Accomplices.—Yesterday before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, a Hindoo woman, named Essi, was placed at the Instance of Inspector Nelmes on a charge of the theft of a gold and diamond nose stud, one silver jhari, and five pieces of wearing apparel, collectively valued at Rs. 125, the property of Mr. Gordhandas Khemji, and her husband, Rama Bhicaji, and one Kurim Ali Bahadur were charged with dishonestly receiving and disposing of stolen property. The first accused, Essi, it appeared, had been in the service of the complainant for a few days. On the 22nd instant, during the absence of her master from home, she purloined the above property, and took them to her house, where the second accused Rama Bhikaji took the diamond nose stud from her, and sold the stone to the third accused for Re. 1. The matter being reported to the police the second accused was arrested in his house, when he made a clean breast of all that had transpired. All the accused pleaded guilty, and the third accused stated that he had bought the stone for Re. 1, thinking it to be a topaz. The Magistrate convicted them all, and sentenced the first accused Essi to a term of one month's rigorous imprisonment, and fined the other two Rs. 15 each, or in default sentenced them each to fifteen days' imprisonment with hard labour.

Alleged Criminal Intimidation.—At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, a Hindoo girl, named Jainee, a *Naikin* recently arrived from Goa, and residing in a room at a chawl, at Gilder Street, appeared in person and presented an application, praying that summons be granted against two Parsees, named Bomanjee Muncherjee Major and Ardeshir Naorojee Guzdur, for criminal intimidation. The prosecutrix having been duly sworn stated that she had come to Bombay about four months back, and was an utter stranger here. She had been in the keeping of a Parsee gentleman, and was not a common woman. Adjoining her room in the same chawl there was a club of Parsee youths. The two accused, who are members of the club, often annoyed her. On Saturday last, at about 10 p.m., she was drawing water from a pipe outside her room, when the two accused came to the spot and blew out the light she had in her hand. Through fear she ran into her room, and fastened the door from inside, the accused followed, her and repeatedly knocked at the door, asking her to open it. But as she did not answer to their call, they abused her. She then called out for assistance, and the landlord's *Purdassi* came there, and remonstrated with them, but they did not listen to his remonstration and continued harassing her. His Worship, after some consideration, refused the application, stating that it was a trivial affair.

Contravening the Abkari Act.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, Merwanjee Nowrojee, a wholesale liquor seller, in Byculla, was charged by Mr. Steers, an Inspector in the Abkari Department, with contravening the provisions of the Abkari Act, by selling liquor by retail, he having only a license to sell wholesale. It would appear that on the evening of Wednesday, 26th inst., Mr. Steers placed some marked money (two two-anna pieces and four annas in copper) in the hands of two peons belonging to his department, named Dhondoo and Narayen, and directed them to go and call for drinks at the shop of the accused, he (Mr. Steers) in company with Messrs. Xaviers and Pritchard, in the meanwhile remaining on the Byculla Bridge on the watch. The two peons accordingly proceeded to accused's shop, and asked to be served with liquor. According to the evidence of the two witnesses for the prosecution, Dhondoo and Narayen (peons in the Abkari Department), they entered accused's shop and called for liquor. Besides the accused there was no one else present in the shop at the time. Narayen was first served with a glass of rum, which he paid for with the marked money, and after he had drank his glass Dhondoo was served, and as he was drinking his portion the Abkari officers appeared on the scene. The accused, who was defended by Mr. Nowrojee Kashinath, denied the charge, and stated in defence that one of the two peons aforementioned (Dhondoo) had purchased a full bottle of rum from his shop, at 6 o'clock the same evening, and had taken it away with them, and that subsequently, at about 7-30 p. m. they again called at his shop and asked for two bottles of soda water, for which they paid him three annas, and this, together with two other copper coins he had previously in his pocket, was the money found on his person by the Abkari officers when they burst into the shop. On the evidence adduced the Magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 20.

CONVENT OF JESUS AND MARY, PAREL.

The annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the above institution took place last evening in the convent at Parel, in the presence of the Right Rev. Dr. Dalhoff, S.J., Roman Catholic Archbishop of Bombay, who presided, and distributed the prizes to the successful pupils at the recent examination. The distribution was preceded by a vocal trio, "Wild Sea Flowers," followed by a prologue "By Hook or by Crook," by Miss Kershaw. Then followed a juvenile operetta, styled "The Battle of the Books." The song (in character) of "The Spider and the Fly" was done full justice to. The prizes were numerous and pretty, consisting of workboxes and baskets, handsome bound volumes, wreaths, purses, scrap albums, and picture-books for the little ones. After the conclusion of the prize distribution his Grace Dr. Dalhoff made a speech, in which he thanked the Lady Superioress and the Sisters of the Convent for the delightful evening they had afforded him and the parents and friends of the pupils present on the occasion. The Lady Superioress and the good sisters were to be sincerely congratulated at the complete success, which attended their efforts to make the gathering a really enjoyable one.

CRICKET.

K. O. Y. L. I. *vs.* R. A.

A cricket match was played at Colaba, on Wednesday, the 26th October, between the Sergeants, Royal Artillery, and Sergeants, K. O. Y. L. I., and resulted in a win for the latter by an innings and 63 runs. The following are the scores:—

K. O. Y. L. I.

Sergt Stevens, c Wincomb, b Cornish	8
Clr-Sergt Morgan, b Guynan	2
Sergt Roche, run out	4
Sergt Lawton, c Sub, b Seymour	24
Bugle Maj A l opp, b Cornish	45
Sergt Russell, c Guynan, b Cornish	5
Clr-Sergt Waterhouse, b Cornish	19
Mr Schofield, run out	11
Sergt Briggs, c Guynan, b Cornish	6
Sergt Rigney, c Cook, b Seymour	0
Sergt Rippon, not out	1
Extras	11
Total	136

R. A.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Sergt Seymour, c Brigg, b Allsopp	11	c Briggs, b Allsopp	8
Sergt Wincombe, c Morgan, b Stevens	0	b Allsopp	0
Tr-Maj Guynan, b Stevens	1	c Russell, b Stevens	5
Sergt Baker, b Stevens	0	b Stevens	4
Sergt Cornish, c Stevens, b Allsopp	1	c Briggs, b Stevens	1
Sergt Towning, c Briggs, b Allsopp	0	b Allsopp	0
Sergt Waller, b Stevens	0	c Rippon, b Allsopp	0
Sergt-Maj Dimond, b Stevens	0	c Morgan, b Stevens	0
Sergt Higgins, b Stevens	9	c Stevens, b Allsopp	8
Sergt Cook, not out	2	not out	15
Sergt-Maj Clay, b Allsopp	0	c Russell, b Stevens	1
Extras	1	Extras	6
Total	25	Total	46

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

The following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office, Bombay:—

Alexander, H N
Allen, D
Abbolid, W L
Aston, H F
Bowen, R
Boilion, F R F, Lt
Barboza, A
Bulkley, Mrs
Baheran Jung
Bradley, W A
Bondessow, O S
Broy, J
Bull, Fred
Charlie, W C
Courtenay, G C
Cozenenne, L
Collins, J O
Childs, A, Miss
Collonillo, A
Chapman, G, Mrs
Clsilly, W
D'Silva, J
Downing, J S, Capt
Devare, Miss
Digley, W
Davis, J S C
Ezra, E, Miss
Evan, A W
Eddis, A S
Edwards, M
Fuldhouse, A, Mrs
Faulker
Fabion, Geo
Fridiles, C
Genthe, S
Goldenberg, J
Ghirtnir, L
Goldberg, M
Grant, P
Hilli, R
Hisne, F
Hodsson, C E
Horloger, H
Hancock, A
Home, W D
Hopkinson, H
Hanson, J
Ibbetson, D C J, C S
Jeffries, W F
Jackson, E J
Joseph Poomoosawmy
Jehangirjee, T Douglas
Kelly, E H, Dr
Karli, G
Karopodi Anunthaya
Kittlwell, E A, Capt
Kirkape, J P
Lascelli
Lane, G
MacDonald, W J
Mayo, S
Marrinburk, J
Murray, E E
Morris, B
Moss, E, Mrs
Mann, W
Nazanth, L J
Nolan, A H, Mrs
Nocht, E
Neil, G R
Owen, W S
Oshea, F B
Pistis and Pilikand
Papos, C E
Pilkington, A R, Capt
Pickett, G A
Pelts, S, Mrs
Pereira, Miss
Priestly
Peterson, C
P Juwalla Prasad
Rinkel, F
Ray, H
Rolland, C
Russel, A J
Rissd, C H
Rose, H
Richter, A
Sharplin, A C
Stewart, C H
Shamanando Shrewa
Stageman, E A, Mrs
Southgall, P
Shewa Gopal
Shevarts, M
Stevens, W J
Stosldvid, W A
Szechemye, A A
Stephenson, T
Smith, A
Smith, E A, Mrs
Taylor, E B, Mrs
Townsend, E S
Truimayne, S
Toozs, R W L
Thomson, A C
Thornton, F J
Verker, H
Von Tassil, V, Miss
Ware, H, Miss
Wood, H, Col
Williamson, A, Mrs
Whislby, H S
Walimohomed
Wood, Mrs
Wardroper, E Col
Wrafter, Geo T
Wood, T A
Walker, N A
Zahur Mahomed

The short tea crop in the Assam valley is said to be turning out the most disastrous on record. At present the decrease in the outturn as compared with that of last year is upwards of three million pounds. Rain is very much wanted both for the tea and rice crops, and, unless a heavy shower falls, the season will close even earlier than last year. The actual exports from May to September, inclusive, were 50·75 million lbs., against 53·47 million lbs., during the same period last year.

The Lee-Metford rifle, remarks a contemporary, will soon become familiar enough in India, as it is now being issued as quickly as possible to British infantry regiments. The Martini-Henry with its lever and falling-block has to give place to the new weapon with its bolt action and magazine attachment. The rifle is rather clumsy in appearance, the barrel being partly covered with wood in order to enable a man to get a firm grip no matter what heat may have been set up by rapid firing. It lacks the simplicity of the Martini, but it is the more effective arm, as its point blank range is some 500 yards, while the extraordinary velocity attained is such that the bullet can be made to travel between three and four thousand yards. Field-firing and musketry instruction at the butts will therefore have to be carried out with the greatest care, or accidents to persons supposed to be well beyond the zone of fire are certain to occur. All the rifles received in India have the magazine attached to them by a short chain, and it is not intended that the soldier shall carry any magazines in his pouch ready loaded. He will have to fill his one magazine with eight cartridges—nine can be forced in with some trouble—and use his rifle as a single-loader until the word of command is given for rapid and concentrated fire. The bayonet looks ridiculously short when compared with that of the Martini or Snider. It is of the "sword" pattern, but with a very small guard; in fact more like a hunting-knife than the time-honoured bayonet one knows so well.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Reliable Remedies.—In wounds, bruises, sprains, glandular swellings, enlarged veins, neuralgic pains and rheumatism, the application of this soothing Ointment to the affected parts not only gives the greatest ease, but likewise cures the complaint. The Pills much assist in banishing the tendency to rheumatism and similar painful disorders, whilst the Ointment cures the local ailment. The Pills remove the constitutional disturbance and regulate every impaired function of every organ throughout the human body. The cure is neither temporary nor superficial, but permanent and complete, and the disease rarely recurs, so perfect has been the purification performed by these searching yet harmless preparations.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following season reports for the week ending 25th October, were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 23rd, 9 feet 2 inches against 9 feet on same date last year. Harvesting of kharif crops continues. Rabi sowings progressing. Agricultural stock in fair condition.

Shikarpur.—Average height of river 5 feet 5 inches against 5 feet 4 inches during same week last year. Kharif reaping and rabi ploughing and sowing in progress. Slight damage to crops by locusts in one and by crickets in two talukas. Condition of cattle good.

Hyderabad.—Estimates of various kharif crops from 8 to 16 annas. Rabi sowing in progress.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Locusts causing damage in one tappa of Kashmor. Kharif harvest progresses; outturn generally above the average. Fodder abundant.

Thar and Parkar.—Cotton picking commenced in Umarkot Taluka. Field operations in Khipra, Chachra and Nagar talukas impeded owing to severe fever prevailing. Locusts in Mitti; damage trifling.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 22nd October).—Rain for week, maximum at Sanand 1 inch 3 cents, minimum: at Dholka 9 cents; for season: maximum at Viramgam 55 inches 6 cents, minimum at Gogha 32 inches 93 cents. Reaping of bajri and rice commenced. Fodder supply sufficient and agricultural stock in good condition. Prices stationary.

Panch Mahals.—Reaping of bajri, maize and rice commenced. Rabi sowings progressing. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient.

Kaira.—(For week ending 22nd October).—Rain for week: maximum in Nadiad 3 inches 4 cents, minimum in Kapadvanj 47 cents; average for the district 1 inch 49 cents; for season: maximum in Matar 60 inches 62 cents, minimum in Thasra 43 inches 66 cents; average for the district 54 inches 58 cents. Standing crops in good condition. Rice, kodra and bajri reaping progressing. Sowing of gram commenced. Probable outturn of crops fair. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Rain for week: maximum 44 cents at Broach, minimum 5 cents at Vagra; for season: maximum 41 inches 13 cents at Amod, minimum 32 inches 46 cents at Vagra. Cutting of bajri and rice and sowing of jowari and wheat in progress. Slight damage to bajri crops owing to heavy rain. Standing crops doing well. Prospects of crops good. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—Rain throughout the district except Chorasi and Chikhli; maximum 3 inches 20 cents in Jalalpur, minimum 3 cents in Olpad; for season: maximum 110 inches 41 cents in Pardi, minimum 47 inches 24 cents in Olpad. Standing crops in good condition. Reaping of rice continues. Rabi sowing commenced. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Rain for week, at Dhulia, 49 cents; average in the district 27 cents; for season, at Dhulia, 26 inches 82 cents; average in the district 32 inches 25 cents. Reaping of kharif crops, picking of cotton and sowing of rabi crops in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices of food-grains continue high.

Nasik.—Rain for week: at Nasik 2·50, Sinnar 1·38, Yeola 1·24 and Malegaon 2·09 inches; in other talukas maximum in Kalvan 99 and minimum in Baglan 47 cents; for season: at Nasik 31 inches 12 cents. Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops continue. Damage to kharif crops caused by the recent rainfall in Nasik, Sinnar, Nandgaon, Malegaon and Kalvan. Prospects and propable outturn of crops fair. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good in Igatpuri and Chandor, and fair elsewhere.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day except on 19th, 20th and 25th; total of week 1·28 inches; total to date 94·45, being 24·34 above average. Abnormal temperature nil on 19th and 20th, 1° cool on 21st, 24th, and 25th, and 2° cool on 22nd and 23rd. Vapour in air excessive. Abnormal wind southerly on 19th, 20th and 23rd. Wind normal on all other days. Lightning on 19th and 20th; thunder and lightning from 21st to 24th.

Thana.—Rain for week: at Thana 1 inch 20 cents; in talukas maximum at Shahapur 1 inch 63 cents, minimum at Mahim 5 cents; for season, at Thana 130 inches 65 cents. Reaping of early crops in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rain maximum 5 inches 67 cents in Karjat, minimum 1 inch 27 cents in Pen. Reaping in progress. Crops good. Agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Rain everywhere; maximum 5 inches 54 cents in Devgad, minimum 65 cents in Guhagar. Reaping retarded on account of rain; Agricultural stock good.

Poona.—Very heavy rain throughout the district; at Junnar 1·32, Indapur 3·29, Khed 3, Ambegaon 1·98, Sirur 4·72, Purandhar 3·33, Bhimthadi 6·20, Dhond 4·41, Haveli 13·03, Mulshi 3·22, and Maval 7·04 inches; for season: maximum 61 inches 60 cents in Mulshi, minimum 21 inches 76 cents in Indapur. Standing crops doing well except in Haveli, where damage has occurred owing to the excessive rainfall. Harvesting of kharif and sowing of rabi crops almost completed. Prospects of kharif crops good. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices steady.

Ahmednagar.—Rain in 10 talukas; maximum 4 inches 54 cents in Parner, minimum 43 cents in Shevgaon; for season, maximum 39 inches 70 cents in Nagar, minimum 23 inches 13 cents in Kopargaon. Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops continue. Standing crops good. The week's rain likely to be beneficial to crops in parts and injurious in others, where the fall was heavy. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock good. Prices steady

Sholapur.—(For week ending 22nd October).—Rain for week at Sholapur 2·70, Barsi ·90, Madha 2·22, Karmala 1·55, Pandharpur 3·70, Sangola 4·74 and Malsiras 2·23 inches; for season: maximum 46 inches 22 cents in Barsi, minimum 23 inches 86 cents in Karmala. Total rainfall sufficient. In some places owing to heavy rain sowing of rabi crop seeds has been retarded. Kharif crops now ready for harvest. Prospects of kharif crops good. Fodder and green grass sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Satara.—Rain at Satara 4 inches 79 cents, total 35 inches 27 cents; in talukas during week, maximum 5 inches 62 cents in Patan, minimum 3 inches 4 cents in Wai. Reaping of Kharif and Sowing of rabi crops continue. Condition of cattle good.

Bijapur.—Heavy rain throughout the district, maximum 4 inches 29 cents in Bagalkot, minimum 2 inches 44 cents in Bijapur; total rainfall in Bijapur 29 inches 93 cents. Kharif crops being damaged and rabi sowings retarded by excessive rain. Bajri reaping in progress everywhere. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 2 inches 55 cents; total 56 inches 83 cents; sufficient rain during week throughout district, being over 5 inches in some parts. Crops in good condition. Rabi sowing continues. Agricultural stock fair.

Dharwar.—Rain at all stations varying from 10 inches 58 cents in Navalgund to 20 cents in Kod: total rainfall of season, maximum in Kalghatgi 41 inches 41 cents, minimum in Ranebennur 15 inches 38 cents. Paddy and jowari shooting into ears. Reaping of minor crops almost completed. Cotton plants good. Wheat sowing progressing. Rain wanted for paddy in Kod taluka. Jowari suffering a little from excessive rain.

Kanara.—Heavy rain below and light above ghats. Rice harvest progressing. Crops and Agricultural stock good.

Rajkot.—Rain 2 inches 73 cents; total 30 inches 8 cents. Harvesting of bajri crops in progress.

Wadhwan.—Rain 1 inch 5 cents; total 28 inches 3 cents.

Baroda.—Rain 45 cents during week; total 37 inches 6 cents. Agricultural stock and standing crops in fair condition. Rabi sowing in progress.

The Madras High Court's last annual report on the administration of civil justice in the Madras Presidency shows that the salient features of litigation in 1891 were, firstly, a slight falling-off in the number of village courts, with a remarkable increase in the number of suits filed in these courts: secondly a check to the continuance of the growth of original suits in all the regular courts, expect subordinate judges and district courts, where there was a noticeable increase in number, due to special causes; thirdly, a striking decrease in the institutions in the Presidency Court of Small Causes; fourthly, a continuance of the rise in the file of original suits, and a recovery from the check in appeals in the High Court. Of 402 original suits in this Court, 138 were of the value of Rs. 2,500 and under.

The total number of deaths registered in the town of Calcutta during the week ending 15th October, was 199 against 259 and 180 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 67. There were 4 deaths from cholera, against 8 and 6 in the two preceding weeks; the number was lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 17. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. There were 7 deaths from tetanus against 17 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 75 and 16 respectively, against 96 and 16 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 22·2 per mile per annum, against 26·1, the mean of the last five years.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents.—Treacher & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Woolloomooloo, 2,220 tons, Captain A R Pilkington, sailed yesterday for Colombo, in ballast.

The barque Harrington, 572 tons, Captain J McDougall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (2nd October), with a cargo of sugar and cocoanut oil. The vessel is consigned to Mr H E M Sulleman.

The B I S N Co's s s Camorta, 1,355 tons, Captain J M Couper, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Revd Fr. Martin, S. J., Mrs Bannerman and 18 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—October 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Bendo	2280	Campbell	A	Captain
„ H. Bolckow	639	Hardcastle	C	B & P S N Co
„ R. Head	2914	McCalmont	E	J Heyn
„ Drachenfels	1806	Tegge	K	Glade & Co.
„ Mahanadi	...	Nacoda	M	Shepherd & Co
„ Aldgate	2208	Smith	N	K Nixon & Co
„ Safari	891	Asthausen	P	F Heyer
„ Riversdale	1311	Peck		W & A Graham & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Ponani .... Shepherd & Co.
„ Bheema .... do.

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean-time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Agents.
S.S. Cy. of Dundee	2612	Halley	1	Sir C Forbes & Co
„ Persia	2317	Hutchison	2	W & A Graham & Co
„ Formosa	2159	Baker	4	P & O Co
„ Valetta	2781	Briscoe	5	P & O Co
„ Imperatrix	2334	Egger	7	A L S N Co
„ Lycia	2116	McNay	10	K Nixon & Co
„ Kirby Hall	1688	Phillips	11	E Bates & Co
„ Aston Hall	2254	McFee	13	E Bates & Co
„ City of Perth	2605	Swan	16	Sir C Forbes & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

(Friday, October 28.)

I G T Patrick Stewart ..... 1115-5 ..... Townsend .. Government.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
27	Camorta (s)	Couper	Calcutta, Oct 2.
	Harrington (bq)	McDougall	Mauritius, Oct 2.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Culna (s)	Stewart	Calcutta, &c.
	Bancoora (s)	Britten	Rangoon, &c.
	Wooloomooloo (s)	Pilkington	Colombo.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
23 Glengarry sp ...... Lindsay ...... Liverpool, June 25.
Ardencraig sp ...... Nicol ...... Cape Town, Aug 24.
Bohemia s ...... Lindquister .. Liverpool.
Umzinto s ...... Teer ...... Port Natal, Sept 23.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 23.—Steamers Rajpootana and Nerbudda.

DAILY IMPORTS.—October 27.

From Glasgow.

Persia s—191 cases whisky and 15 cases brandy, Dhunjee bhoy Cowasjee; 30 hogsheads stout, The Bombay Co; 200 hogsheads ale, Walter Nulter and Co; 101 cases whisky, Jamsetjee Framjee; 157 cases whisky, Eduljee Bazonjee; 43 bales printing papers, S A S Dawood.

From Liverpool.

Persia s—3 cases perambulators, M Munjee; 4 cases silvered plate-glass, Shamjee Lilladur; 210 boxes soap, C Allibhoy; 500 boxes bar soap, and 13 bales printing paper, S A S Dawood; 105 cases candles, J Akberally; 500 boxes bar soap, D Dewchand.

From London.

Canton s—13 cases medicine, M Ruttonjee and Song.

Riversdale s—106 kegs paint, A C A Hoosen.

Ganges s—7 bales printing paper, Balcrishna Sazba and Co; 2 cases musical instruments, T S Ramchunder and Bro; 39 cases oilmentores, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 6 cases books, Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon.

From Charente.

Shanon s—2 hogsheads brandy, R Ramchandra and Co.

Ganges s—120 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee.

From Antwerp.

Canton s—15 cases writing paper, E M Abdoolally and Co.

From Bordeaux.

Netherby Hall s—50 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

From Hull.

Douro s—14 bales printing paper, Balcrishna Sazba and Co; 41 bales straw-boards, H Abdoolally; 230 drums phenyle. Phillips and Co.

From Hamburg.

Formosa s—4 cases pianos, S.Rose and Co.

From Trieste.

Imperatrix s—10 cases playing cards, E Abdool Rehman; 2 cases pianos, Soundy and Co; 3 cases musical instruments, B X Furtodo and Brothers.

From New York.

Persia s—11 cases books, B X Furtado and Brothers; 7 cases books, H E Bode and Sons; 12 cases clocks, S Lilladhur.

DAILY EXPORTS.—October 27.

For Liverpool.

Persia s—65 bales wool, B Fakeerchand; 29 bales wool, B Hurbham; 50 tons linseed oil, Thos H Moore and Co; 52 bales wool, Carsey Kessowjee; 90 bales twist waste, H E Bode and Sons.

For London.

Valetta s—25 cwts gum, M Peraj; 62 cwts fishmaws, M Ludha Khatow; 80 cwts deer horns, R Dhunjee; 86 cwts gum, V Madhowjee; 24 bales skins and hides and 10 cwts peacock feathers, H Jamall; 8 cases cardamoms and 16 cwts rumputree, R Ludha; 11 cwts peacock feathers, J M Rahimbhoy; 5 casks pickle, D P Batta and Co; 25 cwts ramputree, E Passia and Co.

Siam s—1 box silver coins, (Rs 2,500), David Sassoon and Co.

For Antwerp.

Drachenfels s—600 cwts gum, Otto Martin; 385 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

Ramore Head s—1,999 cwts linseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 1,001 rapeseed, Owen and O'Kell; 350 bales cotton, Gadfium Bythell and Co.

For Marseilles.

Persia s—2,001 cwts gingelly seed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,209 cwts teelseed, John Fachiri; 43 cwts gum, Eagene Meiffre.

For Havre.

Lycia s—1 bale cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

For Trieste.

Imperatrix s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

For Gibraltar.

Persia s—5,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

For Smyrna.

Imperatrix s—50 cwts gum, John Fachiri.

For Cadez

Drachenfels s—4,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

For Hongkong.

Formosa s—25 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 20 cwts charolee, 5½ cwts genda horms and 2½ cwts moyeeteeth, M. Dawoodbhoy; 100 cwts cloves, 31 cwts bysabole, 8 cwts peacock feathers, 52 cwts angoor and 10 cwts jurdaloo, Quan Lun Eaoo; 219 bales twist, 2 cases cambaystone, E Noordin and Co; 300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 26 cwts bysabole, 23½ cwts kismiss and 4½ cwts peacock feathers, Yue Lun Ching; 50 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Shanghai.

Formosa s—50 bales twist, Cowasjee Brothers; 6 bales twist, Sassoon J Daivd and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—October 26.

Goff, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 3rd Drag Gds, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.

DEPARTURES.—October 24.

Beale, Capt, 5th Bo L I, on Exmn, to Quetta.

October 25.

Forjett, Lt-Col, 21st Bo Infy, on duty, to Deolalee.

October 27.

Lyons, Lt, Bo. 2nd Lanc Fus, on leave, to Poona.
Broadfoot, Lt-Col, Bengal, R A, on duty, to Mian Meer.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. ACWORTH, COMMANDING BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Bombay, 28th October 1892.

1. Members who intend competing at the forthcoming Bombay Presidency Rifle Association Meeting (which takes place at Poona on the 15th November) are requested to pay their entrance fees at Head-quarters on or before the 29th instant, after which date no entries will be made. The Prospectus may be seen at Head-quarters.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

2. Members who have not already drawn their arms, accoutrements and saddlery are requested to apply during the week for the same.

3. Members wishing to purchase Tent-pegging spears should apply to Sergeant-Major Gosling for the same.

4. Recruits are requested to communicate with Sergeant-Major Gosling regarding their uniform, helmets, arms, accoutrements and saddlery. Sergeant-Major Gosling will be at the Riding School every day from 6-30 to 7-30 a.m. (Sundays excepted).

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

The Right Rev. Dr. F. Gell, D.D., Bishop of Madras, accompanied by his Domestic Chaplain, left on Tuesday evening on a tour in the Northern Districts, after the completion of which his Lordship proceeds to Calcutta to be present at an Episcopal Conference to be held there. He returns to Madras on the 15th of February next.

The Rev. John Dobie, B. D., Assistant Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Secunderabad, who has been elected Professor of Hebrew in the University of Edinburgh, is a graduate of Edinburgh University, and during his College career was a distinguished student in several classes. He joined the Ecclesiastical Department of this Presidency in February, 1888, and will now resign the Service on the expiry of the three months' leave on private affairs which has just been granted him.

A CHARMED FOOD for Young and Old! The skilful Production of Munks Cod-Lactone Possesses the Flesh-forming Properties of Cod Liver Oil and the Bone-strengthening Properties of Lactophosphate of Lime, each of which is a specific for wasting Diseases and Rickets in children.—Rs. 1-4.—MADON, SONS & Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 27TH OF OCTOBER, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Deslbi	29·664	Calm	1	86·1	62·1	44	...	23·79	—3·43
Agra	29·665	N W	2	88·6	59·6	64	...	19·25	—8·18
Cawnpore	29·862	N N E	1	87·0	57·0	66	...	33·35	..
Allahabad	29·927	S S E	2	86·5	66·9	76	...	30·90	—2·47
Jhansi	29·954	Calm	1	90·4	62·2	43	...	37·17	—0·16
Jacobabad	29·908	Calm	1	96·5	55·0	44	..	4·11	+1·23
Karachi	29·919	W S W	12	89·0	64·9	65	...	11·58	+5·27
Jeypore	29·987	Calm	3	89·1	55·6	53	..	49·64	+23·12
Ajmere	29·992	Calm	5	88·2	52·3	58	..	19·21	—1·70
Deesa	29·914	E N E	...	92·3	55·9	42	...	41·13	+18·05
Bhuj	29·902	Calm	7	91·0	63·9	49	...	9·93	—6·27
Rajkot	29·892	Calm	4	9·4	58·9	60	...	28·35	—1·22
Veraval	29·867	N	7	95·1	66·8	38	...	16·47	..
Neemuch	29·946	E N E	6	87·5	55·8	34	...	34·35	+2·72
Indore	29·918	N N E	3	87·0	64·6	68	..	33·70	—8·55
Saugor	29·918	E N E	2	87·3	65·7	71	...	47·19	+6·21
Jubbulpore	29·856	Calm	2	74·0	64·7	94	0·12	52·44	—2·56
Hoshangabad	29·931	E N E	7	72·3	67·2	90	0·06	51·72	—4·25
Khandwa	29·925	N	5	72·3	65·3	95	0·38	43·06	+11·28
Raipur	29·894	N E	4	85·0	71·6	71	...	*47·45	—2·85
Nagpur	29·905	N E	6	77·9	69·4	94	0·32	*41·99	—4·30
Amraoti	29·895	E S E	7	81·9	68·8	89	0·18	45·77	+12·07
Akola	29·883	N N W	5	79·5	69·3	95	3·70	52·85	+18·44
Surat	29·844	N	F	90·6	69·0	76	...	55·03	+12·23
Malegaon	29·922	Calm	4	77·8	65·2	92	0·03	36·45	+11·51
Bombay	29·850	S S E	8	85·8	77·8	84	...	94·22	+17·98
Poona	29·852	WN W	7	80·1	67·9	84	0·03	47·31	—13·21
Sholapur	29·893	W	7	82·2	69·0	83	...	31·86	+0·43
Ratnagiri	29·860	S E	4	85·9	70·9	82	..	143·87	+36·25
Belgaum	29·926	Calm	7	78·8	60·9	97	0·02	48·65	+7·55
Goa	29·900	W	8	85·1	75·4	95	0·01	136·87	..
Karwar	29·885	N E	2	84·7	70·8	92	..	138·84	+17·85
Mangalore	29·888	E	2	81·8	72·9	88	..	115·91	+3·26
Calicut	29·839	E	8	82·7	73·6	90	0·54	117·09	+24·09
Cochin	29·905	N E	M.	84·2	74·7	84	...	101·36	+15·64
Bangalore	29·956	W	4	80·2	65·0	79	...	20·57	—4·81
Secunderabad	29·891	S W	2	85·6	63·4	82	...	42·69	+15·83
Masuliptm	29·884	Calm	4	86·5	74·1	97	1·00	58·81	+23·89
Bellary	29·924	Calm	5	86·4	66·5	90	...	20·39	+6·98
Cuddapah	29·909	W N W	..	87·0	73·8	91	0·01	39·75	+17·11
Madras	29·859	N W	7	90.2	73·2	88	0·35	33·71	+8·19
Coimbatore	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	29·867	W S W	4	90·0	71·9	84	1·52	24·00	+8·62
Negapatam	29·837	N	2	84·9	76·2	71	...	18·31	—1·17
Colombo	29·897	W S W	11	84·0	78·0	73	0·02	22·39	—11·29

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong H=Heavy.

* Corrected on Account of a mistake in total on the 26th instant.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased everywhere. The rise has been brisk to rapid in the Bombay Presidency, Berar, Sind, the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana and at Veraval, Neemuch, Raipur, Nagpur, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary and Cuddapah and moderate in other places. Readings are relatively high in Rajputana, Mysore and Ceylon and low at Negapatam, Bombay and Surat. Gradients are moderate in the neighbourhood of Bombay, Surat, Negapatam and Trichinopoly and light in other places. Winds are very variable in direction and light in force. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Bombay and 8 at Hoshangabad, Amraoti, Karwar and Trichinopoly. The day and night temperature variations are very irregular. The highest temperature in the shade was 96° at Jacobabad and the lowest 52° at Ajmere. Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast in all districts except in Gujarat, Sind, the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Neemuch, where they are clear. Heavy rain has fallen at Akola (3·70"), Trichinopoly (1·52"), Masulipatam 1·00"), and light to moderate showers at Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Amraoti, Malegaon, Aurangabad, Belgaum, Goa, Calicut, Cuddapah and Madras. A comparatively large area of abnormally low pressure lies in the neighbourhood of Surat, Bombay, Akola and Aurangabad, and the weather remains slightly unsettled. The barometric differences at the Coast and inland stations in the neighbourhood of Bombay, Surat and Negapatam, are rather great and a slight increase of wind velocity is likely. The isobars indicate unsettled weather conditions to the eastwards of Negapatam in the Bay. Weather is still very damp and cloudy in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, Berar, the Central Provinces and on the Malabar Coast, and local scattered showers are still probable. The following is an account of weather experienced by H. M. I. T. S. "Patric Stewart" on the 19th, when a depression was moving out to sea:—"Left Karachi on the 18th, and up to Latitude 22° 29°, N., Longitude 67° 13' E. at noon on the 19th, had light to moderate north-westerly and easterly winds; from noon sea began to rise and was high at 4 p.m.; 5 p.m. wind and sea began to increase steadily and from 8 p.m. experienced a moderate gale from north-east with heavy sea, cloudy sky and passing showers up to about midnight on the 19th; after midnight both the wind and sea moderated and the weather cleared."

W. SUTHERLAND,
For Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, Oct. 27.

The barometer has risen throughout India region, at most stations briskly. Readings are relatively high in Northern and relatively low in Southern India. Slight depressions exist near Diamond Island, off the Madras coast, and off the Bombay coast. Wind north-easterly and easterly over a large part of North-eastern, Northern and Central India and Malabar, south and southern-easterly over the Bombay coast, and northerly in the Madras coast. Force is strong in Diamond Island, fresh in one or two other stations, but moderate or light generally. Temperature has generally falen expect in hill stations, and the mean temperature is below normal except in Madras. Rain has fallen generally in Bengal, Assam and the Central Provinces, and showers have fallen in the Peninsula; amount is large in Akola; but moderate elsewhere.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 26th October, 1892.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah	29·720
Temperature of the Air	82·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·1
Dew Point	73·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·760
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	7·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	85·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·9
General Directions of Wind*	W, SW, SSW, SSE, SE.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours*	151

* From midnight to midnight.

The Commander-in-Chief has applied to Government for the services of a veterinary officer for duty at Ootacamund (including Wellington and Coonoor) from the 1st April to the 30th September of each year. It has been pointed out that the chargers belonging to officers doing duty at Ootacamund and at the head-quarters station of the Southern District (which number 62) are attended by the Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon when that officer is in the station. But it is submitted that the duties require more time than an administrative officer can spare without prejudice to his more legitimate work. It is also pointed out that at Simla, which is the seat of India Army Head-quarters and of Government for only a portion of each year, a veterinary officer is detailed on special duty during each hot weather. His Excellency is of opinion that in the interests of the veterinary officers themselves, who are hard worked, it would be desirable that they should be sent to the hills for two months at a time, relieving each other, the only expense to be incurred by the State in the matter being the cost of their journeys from their stations to Ootacamund and back. The stations from which veterinary officers would be most available for the duty proposed are Madras, Secunderabad, and Bangalore.

Mr. St. John Roosa bears testimony in the *Cosmopolitan* to the wonderful properties of the South American plant coca as a local anæsthetic in surgical operations upon the human eye. Before Doctor Carl Koller, the Viennese surgeon, made this discovery, cinder, or a bit of steel, or rust, or any other foreign body on the cornea of the eye, even when it came at once under the care of a skilful surgeon, was no light matter. The pain caused by the instrument used for its removal, however delicate and in however expert hands, added to the pain of its presence, and the danger in some instances that the efforts to scrape out the foreign body would cause it to pass through the cornea into the space filled with fluid just behind it, sometimes made it necessary to put a patient under the influence of ether or chloroform. But now a few drops of cocaine, a few seconds of time, and the expert will remove such a substance while the patient experiences no sensation in the eye except a slight numbness.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Narayen Daboolkar Road, Malabar Hill, opposite the bungalow of Mr. Kesowjee Naik, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and satinwood inlaid bedroom and toilet-room furniture made to order, also rich library furniture after the Renissance style, table ornaments and Japanese screens, first-rate oil paintings and oleographs, superior Persian carpets, large size mirrors, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of A. E. GOLL, Esq., giving up his bungalow.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

N.B.—The garden will be sold at 3-30 p.m.

SALE OF 57 BALES DAMAGED GUNNY BAGS.

On SATURDAY the 29th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Frere Road, near Carnac Bunder, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Hurrydass Jeraz, executor of the late Khimjee Jeewa.

30 bales damaged light Cee bags 38 by 28.

27 „ „ twill bags 44 by 26½, 2⅝ lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Bai Soonabai, widow of the late Mr. Perosha Dhunjeebhoy Banajee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m. at Bandora, next to St. Andrew's Church, the remaining stock-in-trade of Messrs. Pestonjee Brothers, consisting [illegible] blackwood and teakwood household furniture, pictures, [illegible], cupboards, etc.

[illegible] above is now on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

[illegible]ONDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAW[illegible]and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a [illegible] of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the [illegible]:—

[illegible] B.-L. C.-F. 12 bore gun new, with case and imple[illegible] steel barrels, by Ward and Sons.

[illegible] L. Muzzle loading gun 20 bore, Damascus barrels, [illegible]

[illegible] Winchester Rifle.

[illegible] musical cabinets.

[illegible] articles of household furniture, consisting of con[illegible] couches, drawing room and easy chairs, glass door [illegible] cupboard, &c

An Invoice of superior bentwood furniture, consisting of arm and without arm-chairs, low and rocking chairs, stools, children's chairs, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable double-seated brougham.

1 strong second-hand victoria, with serviceable grey horse and harness.

1 light strong-built dog-cart.

1 second-hand office-shigram,

1 deer, 4 Shanghai fowls, and about 18 canary and other birds.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT COLBHATWADY ON THE WESTERN SIDE OF KALBADEVIE ROAD.

On TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of fazundaree ground, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Colbhatwady, on the western side of Kalbadevie Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed under C ward No. 2519, and street No. 33, containing by admeasurement 165 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Colbhatwady Cross Lane, and beyond that by the house of Pandoo Luxamon Parkur, on the west partly by the vacant ground of Vishvanath Juggonathjee and partly by the property of Sacoobai and Thacoobai, daughters of the late Withoba Dayajee, on the north by the said Colbhatwady Cross Lane, and beyond that partly by the property of Tookaram Tatia Padmul and partly by the property of the said Sacoobai and Thacoobai, and on the south by the proprty of Ramjee Dhurumsey.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd November, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill Road, opposite the Government House Gate (where the whole kit has been removed for sale) the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture made to order, best plated-ware, crockery and glassware, a harmonium, Persian and Brussels carpets, Hink's lamps, handsome oleographs, rich table ornaments, English brass bedstead, &c., the property of a gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, October 28, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

On account of the concerned—

2 chests new carpenter's tools.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 Strong second-hand Victoria, with removeable coach box.

1 strong second-hand palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 second-hand strong mail-phaeton, convertible into a waggontte.

1 strong chesnut Arab galloway, goes well in harness.

1 bay Arab pony, quiet to ride and drive.

1 bay waler used in Bombay Light Horse, goes well in harness.

1 palanquin office-shigram.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, grain sweepings, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.

On MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place.

A quantity of unclaimed goods and sweepings.

Under instructions from the liquidators, Southwell and Austin, Ld., in liquidation, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on TUESDAY, the 1st November, and the following days, at 1 p.m., each day, sell by Public Auction, at Albert Building, Rampart Row, Fort, the whole of the stock-in-trade, and fittings, furniture, &c., consisting of woolen, cashmere, nuns veil, silk and satin piece-goods, prints, muslin, net, lace, velvet, plush, gauze, tulle, embroidery, schinell, chiffon, check lining cloth, crape, lease, book-muslin, buckram, stockings, socks, a large quantity of flowers and feathers, corsets, hats, and bonnets, unmade dresses, silk mittens, sued gloves, parasols, velvet, satin and silk ribbons, shawls, beads, hat ornaments, dresses, skirts, baby's frocks, tape, silk braid, cotton and silk thread, glass-door cupboards, show cases, counters, shelves dress stands, pier glasses, tables, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

N. B.—The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT TRIMBUCK PARASHRAM STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd November, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Bai Godaveribai, widow and executrix of the late Manchand Nahana and on account and risk of Bai Goolbai, widow and administratrix of the late Pallonjee Sorabjee Mistry, the following very valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold new salt batty ground, containing 280 square yards, be the same little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1,409, together with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the western side of Trimback Parashram Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the several tenants of the mortgagor Goolbai, widow, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Street No. 150-158 and Ward No. 2367, standing in the name of the said Goolbai, and bounded as follows :—On the east by the Trimback Purashram Street aforesaid, on the west by the property of Bhowan Ramjee, on the north by Government ground, and on the south by the property of Hormasji Merwanjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 6th November, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Palli Hill, Bandora, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square piano, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, by Schiedmayer and Soehne in very good order, a cooking stove with hot water pot, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of W. C. GRIEVE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale,

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, October 28, 1892.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF COAL ASHES.

Under instructions from H. A. Acworth, Esq., C.S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., at the Love Grove Pumping Station, Worli, a quantity of coal ashes.

SALE OF BROWN'S CIRCUS HORSES, ZEBRA, TENTS, BOATS, GAS ENGINE, PUMP, LARGE TANKS, GAS CHANDELIERS, CARPETS, SEATS, DRESSES, CHAIRS, &c.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and in re-Frank Brown (Proprietor, Brown's Circus) an Insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 4th November, 1892, at 2 p.m. at the Brown's Circus Tent, on the Esplanade (opposite the Fort Police Court,) consisting 2 Circus horses, 2 Ponies, 1 Zebra, 3 monkeys, 3 Ducks, 1 large Circus tent, 1 tent top large, 1 horse tent, 1 dressing room tent, 1 set of American seats, about 500 iron folding chairs, 2 porch entrances, 2 Brussels carpets, 1 green baize carpet : dresses, lights, uniforms, Wooden figures, ticket office boxes, American patent lamps, gas chandeliers, chandelier with 40 burners, 2 very large galvanized iron tanks holding about 4,500 Gallons each with apparatus for emptying, 1 Crossley's "Otto" gas engine 1½ H.-P., 4 feet fly wheel, Gwynnes 3" "Centrifugal pump with suction and canvas hose, 2 large India-rubber sheets, Wigan tubing, sentry box, cart, drum, Stereo-types, 4 property boats, 2 bells, 2 saddles, double set of harness, old guns, swords, old pieces of carpets, canvas bags, rope, wire, picks, shovels, iron rods, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, October 28, 1892.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, the MILITARY and PRIVATE SECRETARIES, Captain POORE, A.-D.-C., and Surgeon-Captain W. H. STEVENSON, which cannot be DELIVERED at GANESHKHIND before 7 a.m., on 2nd November, 1892, should be addressed "GOVERNOR'S CAMP" without the addition of any Post Town until 11th November, 1892, when they should again be addressed to GANESHKHIND; those for the PRIVATE SECRETARY being delivered on 10th at Ganeshkhind.

S. W. EDGERLEY,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.

Government House : Ganeshkhind, 22nd October, 1892.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY.

FOR the last two years this WELL-KNOWN COGNAC FIRM have acquired SECOND RANK in the Official Returns of Brandy Exported from Cognac by over 200 Cognac Firms. This clearly proves that their Brandies are becoming more and more appreciated. During the year 1891 they EXPORTED 286,645 GALLONS.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
Sole Agents,
Apollo House.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when the other Drugs have failed.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WALERS ! WALERS ! ! WALERS ! ! !

A SHIPMENT OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES, SELECTED by the well known IMPORTER, C. G. BALDOCK, to land at Bombay about the 15th October, consisting of well bred Carriage Pairs, up to 16 hds. 3 in. in Height, Weight Carrying Cobs, first class Hacks and Chargers. Also some well broken single Harness Horse, including two very fast Trotters. For further Particulars apply to

OOMER JUMAL,
Byculla.

DANCING DRUGGETS.

THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, can supply at a few days' notice, Dancing Cloths of any size, fitted complete with eyelets. They are made of their stoutest description of White Drill or of Canvas.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months, applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles, or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S GUARANTEED OINTMENT.

CURE FOR LEPROSY, ETC.

This is the only specific yet discovered for the radical cure of Lepra and other obstinate Skin diseases. Price Rs. 3 and for complete cure Rs. 5, packing extra.

S. N. GHOSH,—CHEMIST.
Sole Agent in India,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street,
CALCUTTA.

N.B.—I am guarantee, and I must refund the total amount paid for if the above "Hair Dye" ointment fail to give entire satisfaction.

Hungarian Aperient Water.

"DIAMOND MARK."

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."

USES.

1. *As a prompt, certain, and gentle laxative.*
2. *To prevent and relieve headache and bilious congestion.*
3. *For the prevention and cure of habitual costiveness and of hæmorrhoids.*
4. *For the arrest of obesity and fatty degenerations.*
5. *Against the excessive formation of uric acid (in gout, gravel, and stone).*
6. *To cure the constipation of pregnancy and the costiveness of infants.*
7. *In chronic diseases of the chest, heart, and abdominal organs.*
8. *To avert and relieve brain congestions and their consequences.*
9. *To remedy disturbance from errors or excesses in diet.*
10. *In chronic diseases of women, and ovarian and uterine disorders.*
11. *In the evacuant treatment of mental disorder and its accompanying constipation.*

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before Breakfast.

SOLE EXPORTERS :
THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED,
19 Regent Street, London, England.
OF ALL DRUGGISTS AND MINERAL WATER DEALERS.

DEMAND THE "DIAMOND MARK."

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wants and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE.............. Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 27.

BAR SILVER was 1-16d. lower in London yesterday, at 39⅛d. per oz., while four per cent. Rupee Securities declined ⅛ per cent. to £65⅛ ; and, in New York, a drop of ¼ cents took place in the price of the metal, at 85⅛ cents ; with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·85¾ cents. The United States Treasury bought yesterday 840,000 ounces of Silver, at 85·75 to 85·85 cents per oz. The English and French Funds were unchanged ; as also was Indian Sterling Loan. The market rates of discount in London were unaltered ; Paris Exchange on London was a centime lower at fcs. 25·16.

At the Biddings for Indian Council Bills in London yesterday, the 40 lakhs offered were placed at 1s, 3d., Calcutta having taken 34½ lakhs ; Bombay 3 lakhs ; and Madras 2½ lakhs. This rate is the same as that of the regular allotments last week, but is 3-32d. lower than the highest price obtained for the extra Bills sold meantime. A small amount of extra allotments to Bombay and Madras were made yesterday, at 1s. 3 1-32d. ; and 1½ lakh of Wire Transfers to the latter Presidency, at 1s. 3 1-16d. It is announced that forty lakhs will he offered again next Wednesday. The Exchage Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 2 13-16d.

The London Sheep Skin Sale closed yesterday with a firm feeling, 900,000 Skins, or within 20,000 of the total quantity put forward, having found buyers.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet again last evening ; Surats steady ; and Arrivals quiet but steady ; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, including 500 East Indians. All spot prices were unchanged ; but American Arrivals were 3-64d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 23-64d. for October-November, and 4 29-64d. for February-March deliveries. The day's Imports were 13,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady.

In New York yesterday, 8 5-16 cents was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands ; but January Futures were 7 points lower, at 8·21 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 42,000 bales ; and the following comparison is now shown between the figures for the present season, so far, and those for the corresponding period in the two proeding years.

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Wednesday's Receipts...	42,000	43,000	46,000
Four days' do ...	201,000	246,000	227,000
Since 1st Sept.	1,281,000	2,019,000	1,967,000

Cotton has been steady here to-day at previous rates both for old stuff and arrival contracts ; but only a moderate amount of business has been done. Shippers have bought 1,000 bales, all old Cotton, consisting of 600 Julgaum, at Rs. 172½ ; 300 Westerns, at Rs. 168 ; and 100 Oomrawattee, at Rs. 173 ; while the Mills have taken 500 old Barsee, at Rs. 181 ; 100 Damurgaum, at Rs. 180 ; and 100 Akote, at Rs. 178 from stock ; and they have contracted for 400 Julgaum, for January delivery, at Rs. 178 ; they have also bought 50 bales of Bengal of the new crop arrived at market, at Rs. 167-76 per candy.

Rain continued in the Oomrawattee Cotton circle after the despatch of Monday's telegrams, and to-day's messages, reporting a further fall, ranging from 22 cents at Dhulia to 4in. 27 cents at Khangaum, in all the districts of this circle. At Khangaum where there was every appearance of a continued fall this morning, the plants had been seriously damaged by the excessive rain, and the same report comes from Julgaum ; while in other districts early arrivals of Cotton were expected to show black leaf. At Dhulia, where Cotton was arriving at the marts in small quantities, the damage was expected to be but slight. In the Bengal, Broach, and Dhollera circles no further rain had fallen ; in the two last the crop was flourishing in seasonable weather ; and, in the first, Cotton was arriving in small quantities at Agra and Cawnpore, while picking had partially commenced at Beawar.

WHEAT has continued quiet in tone with only a small export business passing ; but prices remain the same as before, all round.

SEEDS have been steady, with transactions upon a moderate scale, and on the basis of previous quotations.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton.........................	419	bales.
Wheat.........................	8,726	cwt.
Linseed	2,512	„
Rapeseed	4,153	„
Gingelly	3,319	„
Castorseed	2,601	„
Rice	1,549	„

FREIGHTS are quieter. Holders of tonnage are still standing out for former rates, but there is very little demand.

EXCHANGE opened easy at 1s. 2 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 31-32d. for ready and near business ; 1-32d. higher for December ; and 1-32d. more for January ; and a fair amount was taken at these rates, when quotations fell 1-32d., at which the enquiry stopped. For Credits, 1s. 3 5-32d. was first named ; 1s. 3 3-16d. for December ; and 1s. 3 7-32d. for 1893 ; but before long, 1-32d. lower than this was quoted in one direction and a moderate amount of Bills was placed thereat, the market closing quiet but steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 29-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3d.	„
Credits 3 do.	1s. 3⅛ to 5-32d.	„
France 3 do.	1·59½	„

The weekly official Statement regarding Silver at the Mint gives the following figures :—

Value of Silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 19th Oct., 1892	Rs.	1,08,89,000
Add—Silver received during the week	„	11,59,000
	Rs.	1,20,48,000
Deduct—New Coin paid during the week	„	11,00,000
	Rs.	1,09,48,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals..........	„	31,48,000
	Rs.	1,40,96,000
Last week	„	1,41,68,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened with a steady feeling and something was done in Fours for the settlement at 106 3-16d. in the morning ; but subsequently the feeling became weak, and rates declined to 106 for Money and the near account, and 105 11-16d. for November, rallying, however, before the close and leaving off ⅛ per cent. higher.

SHARES have heen neglected, and the only changes we have to note in Cotton Mill Scrip are a decline of Rs. 15 each in Luckmidas and Manockji Petit. Bank of Bombay shares are Re. 1¼ lower, at Rs. 1,037½ per share.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

OCTOBER 27.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou temporarily prohibited.

Mauritius mail closes at Zanzibar at 7 p.m. on Sunday, the 30th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 27th October, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	26	5	35 a.m.	16	2
Teheran	27	2	34 p.m.	...	38
Suez	27	3	... p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 27th October, 1892.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta..........	...	51	...	1
„ Kurrachee	...	9	...	1
„ Madras	...	32	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOILEAU—October 20, at Oakfield, Hereford, the wife of Henry Willock Boileau, Esq, Bengal Police, of a daughter.

ROLFE—October 22, at Shirleypore, Jorhat, the wife of J H H Rolfe, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BARROW—ABBOTT—October 20, at St Paul's Cathedral, by the Rev A F Stone, assisted by the Rev C Palmer, Alfred Stewart Barrow, Solicitor and Sub-Editor, "Indian Planters' Gazette," to Edith, only daughter of H E Abbott, Esq, The Lawn, Alipore.

DEATH.

GOLDSMITH—October 24, at Madras, Charles Malcolm, eldest son of the Rev H D Goldsmith, Church Missionary Society, aged 5 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1892.

THE year 1891-92 was marked by extraordinary vicissitudes in the Baluchistan Agency, which changed hands no less than eight times in less than twelve months. Sir John Brown's Administration Report has been published within a few weeks of that of the previous year, which was delayed by the changes in the official personnel. When the year opened, Sir Robert Sandeman was in charge of the Agency, which he held until May, when he proceeded to Europe on six months' leave. Mr. H. S. Barnes of the Civil Service had charge of the province until the arrival of Sir Oliver St. John, who took over the Agency, and in less than a month died at Quetta of pneumonia. Mr. Barnes, who was then Revenue Commissioner, by order of the Government of India, again assumed charge of the Agency, which he held for little more than a month. Colonel J. Biddulph on the 17th of November was relieved by Sir Robert Sandeman, who died at Lus Beyla on the 29th of January, 1892. The Revenue Commissioner again officiated as agent, and on the 21st of March he was relieved by Major-General Sir James Brown, the present incumbent, the first pages of whose report records the deaths of two of his predecessors in office within the year. Sir Oliver St. John's death was due to fever, which was contracted on a visit to the Khojak. He returned at once to Quetta, where he died from double pneumonia. Sir Robert Sandeman died under almost similar circumstances. On the 22nd of January he arrived at Lus Beyla on tour ; the next day he was confined to his bed by fever, apparently due to influenza, and pneumonia supervening, he succumbed on the 29th. The deepest sorrow was evinced by Natives and Europeans at the loss of these distinguished officers. The day of the funeral of Sir Robert Sandeman was observed throughout Baluchistan as a day of mourning, public offices and places of business being closed. The Viceroy telegraphed his sense of the loss which the Government and the country had experienced, declaring that the death of such a man was a public misfortune. His Excellency gave expression to the universal feeling when he said that Sir Robert Sandeman's untiring energy and the force and steadfastness of his character had acquired for him a commanding influence upon which the Government of India could always rely. Apart from these unforeseen calamities it is difficult to understand how it became necessary to have eight distinct breaches of continuity in eleven months. Some of them at least might have been avoided. The report is silent as to the inconvenience which must have been occasioned by the repeated changes, but that such must have been experienced cannot be doubted.

Some distinguished personages visited Baluchistan in the last cold weather. Lord Roberts marched from the Punjab through the Zhob Valley and arrived at Quetta in November. General Brackenbury accompanied the Commander-in-Chief as far as Fort Sandeman, where an accident, while mounting his horse, cut short his tour. Lord Harris arrived at Quetta while Lord Roberts was there, and their Excellencies visited the line of defences, the Khojak Tunnel and New Chaman. Later in the season the Foreign Secretary, Sir Mortimer Durand, stayed for a few days at Quetta, and in February, Sir George Greaves visited Baluchistan on a tour of inspection. Less welcome visitors made their appearance in Zhob at the end of January. With their arrival began complications which lasted for some months, and had a considerable share in producing the tension between the Government of India and His Highness the Amir which prevailed until quite recently. On the 31st January the Amir's officials, Saifulla Khan, the Governor of Khatawaz, and Mankur Khan, Governor of Mukur, made their appearance suddenly at Gulkach, having marched with a hundred and twenty sowars down the Gomal River. They visited Wana, which was subsequently occupied by an Afghan detachment, which was only withdrawn when the urgent representations of the Government of India received emphasis from the movement of a British force in that direction. The Afghan officials, after inspecting some other position, marched by another route to Kabul. They left an outpost at Gulkach on the north of the river Gomal. This post was afterwards occupied by fifty men under Mansur Khan's brother, Yusuf Ali Khan. There happens to be another Gulkach on the opposite bank of the river, which was promptly occupied by the Zhob Levies—a measure already in contemplation, but hastened by the curious evidences of uneasy activity on the part of the Amir's frontier officials. These latter appears to have entered into amicable arrangements with a "notorious outlaw" Dost Mohamed, who assisted them in their march ; he proceeded to Kabul, where he was well received by the Amir. The area of territory under the Agency remained almost unaltered, but there is a significant remark that while the conduct of the tribes in the Agency was good throughout the year the conduct of the tribes outside the Agency still leaves something to be desired. Two of the latter having a dispute about land one of them expressed a desire to become British subject. Sir Robert Sandeman deputed Major Yate to occupy the Kholu Valley, with a view to effect an arrangement. That officer proceeded thither with a troop of cavalry and a company of infantry ; the respective claims having been enquired into both parties agreed to a settlement by jirga—the tribal council or durbar. The Kholu Valley is now British territory, paying a land assessment of one-sixth of the produce. This little affair is a happy illustration of Sir Robert Sandeman's way of dealing with tribes ; establishing a beneficent ascendency by gaining their good-will, and doing them a good turn, only displaying sufficient force to arrest their attention and claim their respect. The jirga is an elastic and invaluable institution, having amongst its other attributes those of a grand jury, which inquires into crime and assesses damages. Captain H. M. Temple, the Political Agent at Khelat, describes how a jirga of eighteen Sirdars adjudicated on a somewhat complicated case, which was mentioned in the previous Administration Report. The Jakranis attacked the Khossas ; three of the latter and one of the former died of their wounds. The Khan thereupon confiscated the lands of the Jakranis, which were in his territories ; they also had to give his Highness Rs. 1,600 and six camels. The jirga held that if this statement could be proved the Khan should grant them compensation. Evidently the jirga held that the State should not enrich itself on the plea of punishing tribal feuds. The blood-money awarded was in each case given as a dowry with a daughter of the aggressor to be handed over in marriage to the heir of the deceased. The daughters of two Sirdars of the Jakranis were allotted to the son of the Chief of the Khossas, with Rs. 500 each. The jirga ordered that the girls were to be handed over to the Khossas whenever they wished, and that, should they be widowed, they would again be married to Khossas, if they agree to re-marry at all. They are lost to their tribe for good. Fines for wounds inflicted in the raid varied from Rs. 800 to Rs. 200, the total amounting to over two thousand rupees. The Jakranis were heavily mulcted all round for that too successful raid. In addition to the confiscation, and fines in money and camels at the hands of the Khan of Khelat, and the awards of girls and dowries by the Quetta jirga, the Jacobabad jirga levied a fine of Rs. 1,400 payable to the Government of India. However, there was balm in Gilead. The Khossas in their turn had to pay divers sums amounting to Rs. 1,300 for the wounds, they had inflicted on the Jakranis in sundry attacks *per contra*. With a view to the maintenance of order in the future, it was settled that in future if either party broke the peace for each person killed a sum of Rs. 1,000 should be handed over with two girls—whose opinion in the matter evidently will not count for much—to the heirs of the victim. Each party had to furnish security to the amount of Rs. 5,000. It is satisfactory to know that those concerned agreed to abide by this decision. In another instance the cultivators of a Sirdar having quarrelled and one man being killed, the case was sent to him for settlement ; he ordered that Rs. 1,000 should be paid to the heirs, and that a girl should be given in betrothal ; a fine was also inflicted. It will in time dawn upon the wild Beluchis that to kill a man is an expensive pastime which none but a rich man could afford—and he may perchance he hanged, for British Courts are not far behind the jirgas.

The year was on the whole one of gloom for the Province, though internal and external order was undisturbed. Cholera broke out in the hot weather of 1891 at Sibi, and extended along the line of the railway works to Mudgorge, where two thousand men were employed. The insanitary conditions presaged disaster. The men lived in huts, caves, or old tents, scattered about, some on hills above the river, some on low-lying land near the river—from which they all drew their drinking water. Surgeon-Major Fullerton states that the outbreak was so sudden, so general, and so fatal that there were two hundred seizures and a hundred deaths. The Pathans for the most part fled from the works, and in spite of all efforts to control their movements carried the seeds of the disease broadcast throughout the country in their flight. In another gang of five hundred men the cholera seized seventy-seven, of whom fifty-six died. Fortunately the epidemic skipped the Khost collieries, where many men were employed ; it also skipped Kach where there was a pure water-supply. All the stations along the line where the water was good escaped the disease, except when travellers had brought it from elsewhere. A quarantine camp was established at Bostan in which one hundred and eighteen cases occurred of which nearly five were fatal, many fugitives succumbing. In Quetta the number of cases were few, and in all of them the sufferers had not used the water supplied by the pipe, but water obtained from the open streams or the wells. Malarial fevers were not so prevalent as in previous years ; but the Agency Surgeon observed a severe and fatal form of fever accompanied by great nervous excitement and high temperature. Another form of contagious fever in which pneumonia—which carried off two Agents-General—is a prominent feature—is one of a class of fevers which seem to cling to old buildings, hospitals, barracks or huts, which appear amongst troops, villagers, and work people even when food is good and abundant. Scurvy is a disease very prevalent in Baluchistan, and is due to the want of fresh vegetables in the winter. Dr. Fullerton considers a supply of cheap vegetables by railway from India necessary for the public health. Large areas of the province suffered greatly from constantly recurring plagues of locusts which destroyed in Khelat even three and four successive sowings of crops. They also destroyed the foliage of forest plantations and did great damage to the trees. The camels which ate the denuded branches were poisoned, apparently by some deleterious deposit left by the locusts. A further misfortune has to be noted—the oil wells of Khatun exploited since 1887 with great perseverance and at a considerable cost, gave out and had to be abandoned. On the other hand the Khost collieries were largely productive, and yielded excellent coal for which now all that is wanted *is* a market.

AT the last moment the Viceroy's cold-weather tour which began yesterday, when His Excellency left Simla, has undergone an important modification. First, the Viceregal visit to the Ellora Caves was struck out of the programme, owing to a report which appears to have been only too well-founded that cholera had broken out at Royah through which the party would pass. It was decided that his Excellency should go direct to Poona and remain at Gunnesh Khind as the guest of H. E. the Governor until November 2nd, when the Viceregal party would proceed to Hyderabad, where its arrival was fixed for the 3rd. At Hyderabad extensive preparations were in progress to give His Excellency a brilliant reception. But yesterday it was intimated that the visit would be postponed. Whether this further change is due to the apprehensions created by the outbreak of cholera in part of the Nizam's Dominions already referred to, or to the indisposition from which the Viceroy has been recently suffering, or to both, can only be surmised. The disappointment at Hyderabad will naturally be great, for the Nizam and his subjects were looking forward with pleasure to the opportunity of giving the representative of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress a cordial welcome. To the Viceroy himself the disappointment will be no less, for His Excellency was most desirous of visiting Hyderabad. As we intimated a few days since, the occasion would have been utilised to settle some important questions which have been under consideration—notably the proposal to embody His Highness the Nizam's Reformed Troops in the Imperial Defence Corps. Pending questions must now await a more convenient season for settlement.

Meanwhile the Ministerial or more correctly the Secretarial crisis in Hyderabad has been succeeded by a welcome calm. As has been already stated the Secretary for Home Affairs, the Nawab Mehdi Hasan, has been suspended for delaying to send in certain documents called for by order of his Highness in connection with the still pending defamation case. The notification of the Home Secretary's suspension stated that : "It is deemed proper in the interests of justice to inflict upon him the punishment of suspension." But it stated that the question of "his future employment by the State will be decided after the case is over." The Secretary in the Finance Department, the Nawab Vikar-ul-Mulk Mustagh Hoosein, was directed to leave the Nizam's Dominions in four days. So far no reason has been assigned for this measure. The Minister, Sir Asman Jah, is unaffected by these changes in the Secretariat. His Excellency has still around him experienced and capable administrators, amongst them being an old servant of his Highness, the Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, better known as Mehdi Ali. According to rumour the changes were effected at the instance and initiative of the Sovereign himself, who has not for the first time made his personal authority felt in such matters. The Resident, Mr. Chichele Plowden, has observed, a well-informed correspondent informs us, what is known as an attitude of reserve during the "crisis" if such it can be called. It is believed that he has regarded the matter as entirely within the region of domestic politics in which the Residency has neither claim nor desire to interfere.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Manchester *Guardian* writes on the present position of the great ship canal enterprize in a hopeful tone, his apparent object being to induce the consultative committee of the Corporation to hasten the consideration of the Company's appeal for further pecuniary assistance. Ten months ago it was announced that the directors had ceded the general control of the remaining works of construction to the Manchester Corporation, a joint committee being formed for executive purposes. There had been many spirited discussions prior to this, for four years had then elapsed since operations were commenced. The estimated ten millions had grown to fifteen while the money the Corporation had advanced to assist in the completion of the works had followed the originally subscribed capital into the deep cuttings. The death of the contractor for the main portion of the works was the first misfortune that occurred to delay the completion of the undertaking, but the utterly defective estimates which have again and again been amended, have really been the cause of all the opposition which has delayed the fulfilment of the scheme, which ultimately may be a great financial success. The correspondent asks : What is the duty and interest of the ratepayers in view of the existing position of affairs ? As may be imagined he tells them that it would be impossible and absurd to withhold the further help now asked of them through the Municipality, and they could not decline to make further advances. But though he condemns the original estimates as discreditable to those who drew them up, he does not encourage the hope that the million and a-half now asked to advance will suffice to complete the works. He would rather put it at two millions, and he then proceeds to make out a very good case as to the value of the securities the rate-payers will receive, and the interest on which they will have a preferential claim. Figures may be quoted to prove anything, but the correspondent essays to demonstrate beyond possibility of dispute that the present income to the company from the Bridgwater Canal, of which they acquired possession is sufficient with the surplus land, unsold plant, unpaid calls, and ordinary shares to secure the Corporation. The future position of the Corporation is to be that of mortgagee in possession. With the rate-payers' interests thus protected it is now likely—unless some inexplicable casualty occur—that the gigantic scheme will be brought to a successful issue.

"CENTURION," writing to a service paper, makes some sternly practical suggestions as to the improvement of military inspections, which will commend themselves to officers who judge of their men by their individual efficiency rather than by their collective appearance on parade. He decries the march-past as obsolete and useless, and condemns regimental bayonet-exercise as a war-dance. Instead of mounted or dismounted sword-exercise he suggests that the inspecting officer shall ask two officers to fence; instead of the bayonet exercise, that two soldiers be set to face one another with spring bayonets. Field movements in accordance with modern ideas may be gone through, but if there must be a march-past, let it be in the formation companies use when marching under fire to reinforce the fire-line, companies marching from the battalion in quarter column at one end of the saluting base. This would be a prolonged process, but the purpose of the inspection would be more effectively gained. It is not probable that the suggestions will be embodied in the new drill-book, when it is allowed again to appear ; but they are worthy of consideration.

MR. J. F. MUIR, C.S., has been appointed Collector of Sholapur ; Mr. W. P. Morrison, C.S., Broach ; and Mr. C. B. Winchester, C.S., of Kolaba. Mr. Enthoven is to do duty as Assistant Collector of Belgaum.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN CRIMMIN, V.C., is to act as Health Officer of the Port of Bombay, *vice* Surgeon-Major MacCartie.

MR. E. F. DAWSON is to act as Executive Engineer of Karachi canals, during the absence of Mr. Pate.

MR. J. C. POTTINGER is appointed Executive Engineer of Satara, and Mr. Cameron of Dharwar.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the acquisition of land at a cost of Rs. 1,100 at Narainganj for a rifle range for the Dacca Volunteer Rifle Corps.

MR. J. W. A. WEIR is to act as Collector of Surat.

MR. C. M. HODGSON has been promoted First Grade Conservator of Forests.

MR. H. MAINWARING, Deputy Conservator of Forests, has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

MR. FRAMJI RUSTOMJI DESAI has been appointed a Deputy Conservator of Forests in the new Northern Circle.

MR. E. REUBEN, B.A., LL.B., has been appointed to act as Joint Subordinate Judge at Belgaum.

VETERINARY CAPTAIN J. MILLS has been appointed to the Civil Veterinary Department, and posted to Bombay, where he will continue to hold the appointment of Principal and Professor of Science, Bombay Veterinary College.

IT is notified that the Fifth Sessions of 1892 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on Monday, the twenty-first day of November.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE COTTON SPINNING CRISIS IN LANCASHIRE.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The Masters' Federation in Lancashire have expressed their willingness to arbitrate in the cotton spinners' wages question, provided the operatives agree.

"GENERAL" BOOTH'S "DARKEST ENGLAND" SCHEME.

"General" Booth has appealed to the public for sixty thousand pounds during November, otherwise the further development of the "Darkest England" scheme will be impossible.

LORD SALISBURY ON HOME RULE AND THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Lord Salisbury, in an article in this month's issue of the *National Review* doubts whether the Home Rule Bill will easily pass through the House of Commons. He defends the House of Lords against the threats of the Liberal Party, and says that the Upper House is the only safeguard that the wishes of the nation will be honestly consulted.

His Lordship adds that if they (the Lords) reject the Bill, they will but echo the wish of the majority of the British Electors. Mr. Gladstone, he says, has no power to coerce or tamper with its constitution, and must again appeal to the country.

THE CURRENCY COMMISSION.

Mr. H. Waterfield, Financial Secretary of the India Office, has been appointed Secretary to the Currency Commission.

MINERS' STRIKE IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 27.

After a prolonged and turbulent strike of the miners at Carmaux, the Premier and M. Loubet undertook to act as arbitrators in the dispute between the masters and the men, and yesterday issued their decision. The miners, however, were not satisfied with the award and, therewith, resolved to continue the strike.

The Radical Deputies of the Chamber support the strikers, and considerable excitement prevails throughout France as it is considered probable that the affair may result in the fall of the present Cabinet.

THE HYDERABAD SCANDAL COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 27.

Mary Gill, another witness, for the defence, stated that in 1865 she was in school, and she was then ten years of age. Miss Donnelly was also in the same school. That year the rumour among the girls was that she did not have a good character. I saw her walking alone with a young man (Anthony). On seeing the native-dress photo, she said that Miss Donnelly was just like that when she was in school. She had an interview in the hotel with Messrs. Norton, Boyle, and Edgelow. On cross-examination witness said that while at school she saw nothing going wrong herself. She did'nt know whether Miss Donnelly walked with Anthony with any bad intention. Anthony then was a little older than herself. She was eleven years old then.

Another witness for the defence, Richard Grant, stated he didn't know Miss Donnelly very well, but he saw her either in 1873 or 1874 or 1875, and she was fifteen or sixteen years of age then. Mr. Donnelly never went out to dinner or to any other place. In 1872 or 1873 he heard that she had gone wrong. He heard she had became a Mahomedan, and married a Tahsildar. He never met Mr. or Miss Donnelly at any of his friends' house.

Another witness for the accused, named Braganza, stated that he knew Miss Donnelly when she was in school up to 1868. She had a very good character, but after that she had heard that her reputation was not good. On being cross-examined witness stated he was asked by Mr. Norton to give evidence. The written statement which he had given to the prosecution was shown to him. Witness stated he wrote that because he was promised Rs. 300, but he has not received it, and it was not on oath. He had no personal knowledge about the character of Miss Donnelly. Witness said he was in debt which he must pay in a year. He never saw Miss Donnelly after 1868. It was in 1870 or 1872 that he heard about her character. He could not say how he fixed 1870 or 1872. From his personal knowledge witness said he would not believe the rumour. He could not say from whom he heard the rumour. He heard the rumour that she had married Mehdi Hassan. He has never seen Mehdi Hassan.

The last witness for the defence, Archer, stated that he knew personally that Miss Donnally was of a bad character. In 1870 she was living with her father. She was then seventeen years of age. Being cross-examined witness said he was imprisoned for a year for embezzlement of Rs. 1,200. Witness draws Rs. 30 a month. On being shown a statement, witness stated that he had written, because he was promised Rs. 500, which has not been paid him. Had he been paid Rs. 500 he would have testified that declaration in Court, and would have suppressed and denied the statement which he had given to Mr. Norton. Witness admitted receiving many letters from Messrs. Boyle and Edgelow for giving evidence. The letters were produced in Court. Witness further stated that his statement written by Mr. Edgelow was not true in every word. He could not find the man who had promised Rs. 500. He could not remember his name.

The defence at this stage closed the examination of their witnesses, and the Commission returns to Hyderabad.

THE BREACHES ON THE S. M. RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 27.

The work of repairing the breaches on the Southern Mahratta Railway between Rajewadi and Jejuri is rapidly progressing. Mr. Dunlop, Executive Engineer, and Mr. Lindsay, Assistant Traffic Manager, have been out the whole time, engaged in looking after the transhipment of the passengers and mails. About a thousand coolies have been put on work, and if the weather continues fine there will be no difficulty in restoring through traffic in a few days. The smaller breaches have already been repaired, and a temporary diversion is being made at a point where the most serious breach exists. It may be found possible to run trains over this diversion from Saturday, after it has been inspected by the Consulting Engineer.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Owing to Lieutenant Gordon, Squadron Officer, and officiating Fourth Squadron Commander, 2nd Bombay Lancers, appointed in the Civil Department, the following officiating appointments have been made:—Lieutenant and Adjutant Baynes officiates as Fourth Squadron Commander; and Lieutenant Gabb, officiating Squadron Officer, officiates as Adjutant, in addition to his other duties.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

DEPARTURE FROM SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 27.

His Excellency the Viceroy left here under the usual salute at ten o'clock this morning. Lord Lansdowne was somewhat indisposed last week and unable to preside at the meeting of the Legislative Council. Consequent on this, and the report that cholera has manifested itself in a part of the contemplated route, it has been deemed advisable to shorten the tour and to cut the visit to Ellora out of the Hyderabad programme.

His Excellency will arrive in Poona, on Sunday next, staying at Gunnesh Khind, and will thence proceed to Hyderabad if the rest of the programme remains unchanged.

THE SUBJUGATION OF THE CHIKHAIS.

The Political Officer in Kurram reports that Chikkai has submitted, and that there appears no prospects of hostilities anywhere.

EXECUTION OF PRIVATE ALLEN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 27.

Private Allen, Rifle Brigade, who was sentenced to death for the murder of Lieutenant Green, was executed at Bareilly this morning, in the presence of the whole garrison. At the scaffold the prisoner confessed his crime and hoped for a pardon, and said it should be a warning to his comrades.

LORD WENLOCK'S BAG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 27.

His Excellency the Governor bagged a bison and wounded an ibex, which is being tracked, and also a tusker which is badly wounded. His Excellency arrived at Kottayam yesterday, and visited the local institutions.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, Oct. 26.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Teresa left for Bombay, this afternoon.

HONGKONG, Oct. 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Brindisi left here this afternoon.

ADEN, Oct. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Taroba left this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Oct. 27.

The s. s. Ganges arrived here yesterday evening.

The Mail steamers Ganges, from Bombay, and Verona, from China, has arrived.

The Mail steamer Malacca, from China, has arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 11-16

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	96¾
3 per cent. Rentes	99¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
Bar Silver	39¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65¼

THE ASSOCIATION TOURNAMENT.

As the game on Wednesday terminated in a draw between the Lancaster and Worcester teams from Poona, the opponents tried conclusions again last evening, on the Cooperage, before a large attendance. The play of the former immediately asserted itself, but the resolute opposition of their adversaries kept them at bay during the first half. In this period every inch of ground was manfully contested. The powerful forward play of the Lancashire men indicated a higher standard of training, but their tactical skill in accurate passing which repeatedly placed the Worcester goal in peril was invariably carefully watched by the Worcester right backs, whose strong and safe kicking received the warmest admiration and virtually frustrated the onslaughts. It was not till ten minutes before the conclusion of the game that the Worcester team succeeded to notch their first goal amidst the greatest excitement. The ball was thrown in from this side and dribbled within a few yards of the Lacashire cross bar. A desperate battle was fought in which the ball was headed through. The performance was vociferously greeted. The vanquished Lancashire men essayed immediate retaliation, but in their eagerness and excitement they muffed their chances by hasty play. The game became fast and wild, but every attempt of the Lancashire men to retrieve the fortunes of the day was fruitless, and they retired vanquished by one goal. The final ties between the Rovers and the Worcesters will be played out to-morrow.

MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reply to "Obligatus," I can inform him that the Regulation quoted by me has been in force for many years, otherwise the two-thirds of the Commandants, Bombay Army, would not have passed the prescribed tests, moreover, you are not supposed to be qualified to hold even a wing until you have passed C and D. The Rules about Musketry do not appear to be so "stringent," (please read foot note on page 129 Musketry Regulations for the Native Army 1892). From it it would appear that all officers junior to the Commandant are required to undergo a course of musketry instruction, but should you be fortunate enough to avoid the class and be confirmed as a C. O., the course is unnecessary, albeit the C. O. is the most responsible officer in musketry matters. The above appears rather paradoxical, but many military regulations are so. There is, I believe, somewhere in the voluminous Army Regulations, a proviso that an officer may be given a command for gallantry in the Field, but that he must even then pass the prescribed tests as soon as possible.

Take my advice "Obligatus," and stick to the commodity I have recommended:

You will find it a treasure as years roll by
When lucrative berths are at stake,
Its force at Head-Quarters no one can deny,
Provided you keep wide-awake:
And as for the tests which the bosses require
Don't brother your head any more,
Your tongue will obtain what your heart may desire.
Regardless of learning and LAW.

WINGLESS AND CRIPPLED THRO' PERSUASIVE ART.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Oct. 25 was 435, giving a death-rate of 25·69 per annum per thousand as against 26·70 the corresponding period of last year, and 27·56 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 96 died from fevers; 75, phthisis; 2, cholera; 1, leprosy; 51, diseases of the nervous system; 78, affections of the respiratory organs; 19, diarrhœa; 10, dysentry; 29 still-born; 38, old age and debility; 5, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 24; Brahmin, 20; Bhattia, 4; Hindu of other caste, 190; Hindu outcaste, 32; Musalman, 112; Parsee, 21; Jew, 5; Native Christian, 17; Eurasian 3; European, 2; Negro-African, 2; other and unknown races 2. The total number of births was 294 as against 272 the corresponding period of last year, and 316 the average over the past five years.

THE approximate earnings of the Darjiling-Himalayan Railway Company, Ld., for the week ending 8 Oct. were Rs. 12,636. Corresponding period of 1891, Rs. 16,971. Decrease, Rs. 4,335. Receipts per mile for the week ending 8th Oct.,'1892, Rs. 247-12-3. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 332-12-5. Decrease, Rs. 85-0-2. Receipts from 1st July to 8th Oct., 1891, Rs. 1,59,70. Corresponding period of 1891, Rs. 1,72,890. Decrease Rs. 13,189.

SOME while ago a lady in St. Petersburg, suffering from nervous malady, fell into a death-like trance, and the latter having lasted three days, the doctor pronounced her dead, and issued a certificate to that effect. But in the eleventh hour another physician, a friend of the family, hit upon the idea of applying a miserophone to the heart of the supposed deceased, and the sensitive instrument quickly showed that there still was life. The lady has since recovered, and thus been saved from an awful death by this valuable instrument.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

H. E. THE VICEROY left Simla yesterday morning at ten o'clock, and is expected to arrive in Poona on Sunday morning.

IT is stated that owing to H. E. the Viceroy not being in his usual state of health, and the report that cholera has made its appearance in some parts of the districts he intended visiting, the programme of tour originally issued has had to be considerably modified. It is probable that the proposed visits to the caves of Doulatabad, Roza and Ellora are definitely abandoned, and that His Excellency will proceed at once to Poona.

"GENERAL" BOOTH has appealed to the public in England to subscribe sixty thousand pounds to his "Darkest England" scheme.

AN OFFER to arbitrate in the Manchester Cotton Spinners' wages question has been made by the Masters' Federation.

AN INVENTION was placed before the Corporation of Bombay yesterday by Mr. S. M. Rutnagar, designed for the purpose of preventing suicides in tanks and wells. The contrivance is a footing rope network over the whole surface of the tank, supported by barrels. Dr. Blaney advocated experiments with it, but it was ultimately decided that the Commissioner and the Standing Committee should first examine and report on the invention.

THE Bombay Corporation yesterday refused to contribute towards the prize fund of the Bombay Art Society. Dr. Blaney considered it unnecessary for the Corporation to get "hysterical" about art, while Mr. Wacha characterised the Society as a "gimcrack" institution.

THE Committee which General Kinlock, Commanding the Allahabad District, assembled to report upon the transfer of the Dinapur garrison to Bankipur, have found the proposed site at the latter station less satisfactory than was anticipated. The expense involved in the transfer also is so great, that the scheme has been abandoned.

SOME time back, says the *Madras Times*, we stated that a draft Bill had been prepared by the Madras Government providing for the inspection of steam-boilers and prime-movers attached thereto in the Presidency of Madras, but that, as the Bill contained penal clauses, it was necessary to obtain the sanction of the Government of India to these portions of the Bill before proceeding further with it. We now hear that the sanction of the Government of India to these penal clauses has been accorded, and that the Bill will shortly be passed through the Local Legislative Council. The measure is undoubtedly a very necessary one in the interests of public safety.

THE notorious dacoit leader, Khub Sing, who was a terror, not only to the people of the Saugor district, but to the neighbouring district of Lallitpore, and the surrounding Native States of Gwalior, Korowai, &c., has been at last caught, tried, and condemned to suffer the extreme penalty. He was a second Tantia Bhil, but a far worse character. During the last few years there have been numerous dacoities in the Saugor part of the Central Provinces. Mr. Hankin, District Superintendent of Police, is going to Nayagaon, Bundlekund, on special duty, in this connection.

THE Bangalore Municipality has resolved to spend no less than Rs. 4,000 on decorations and other purposes, on the occasion of the reception of his Excellency the Governor-General on his approaching visit to Bangalore. Seemingly they have more money than they know what to do with in the Bangalore Municipality. So large a sum as Rs. 4,000 is surely far too much to expend on decorations, &c., and the rate-payers will no doubt wince at the lavishness of the Commissioners. Lord Wenlock set a good example during his former tour which it would be well to remember. If there must be decorations, and there should on such extraordinary occasions, the public should be asked to subscribe towards their cost.

THE authorities at the Madras Museum, in cooperation with the Forest Department, are getting together a collection of forest and economic products for the World's Fair. The selection is being made from the Museum collection as well as from the collection of duplicates made for the Imperial Institute by the Government of India, a set of which was some time ago supplied to the local museum. The collection for Chicago will consist of the following products:—Specimens of timber in sections to illustrate direction of grain, &c.; fibres and their chief commercial applications; dyes and tans; oil and oil-seeds; gums and resins, &c. The selection is being made by the herbarium-keeper of the Museum under the direct superintendence of Dr. Warth.

IT having been represented to the Secretary of State for India that in order to render the Native States Troops, intended for Imperial defence, generally efficient in musketry, it would be necessary to hold classes annually similar to those lately formed for the purpose of training more men and maintaining a sufficient number of duly qualified instructors to meet the requirements of all the regiments, his Lordship has sanctioned the appointment of an Officer to be styled Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, Imperial Service Troops, the appointment being ordinarily tenable for five years, as in the case of other inspecting officers. The entire cost of the appointment and of the staff of the classes for instruction is estimated at about Rs. 13,688 a year. Captain H. V. Cox, 21st M. I., has been appointed.

THE Punjab Government was only consulted by the Government of India on the subject of appointing Punjab members of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General. The delay in giving an opinion has been due to the Punjab Government, having consulted a number of the senior officers of the Punjab Commission. The Lieutenant-Governor's views will, however, very shortly be placed before the Government of India now.

THE death is reported in London of Mr. P. J. Nicolas, senior partner of the firm of Messrs. Kelly and Co. Mr. Nicolas came to India about 40 years ago as an assistant in the firm of which he subsequently became the head, and in business and social circles he was highly esteemed. He last visited Calcutta in the cold season of 1890.

IT is stated that General Luck will probably offer to attach some of the Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles as orderlies to the different brigadiers at the coming Cavalry Camp at Muridki. Major Rogers and Captain Armstrong, if they can manage to get away, for it must always be remembered that Volunteers have business to attend to, would be attached to General Luck's personal staff. This is a great chance for the D. D. M. R. It is not every day that Volunteers can get an opportunity of witnessing cavalry movements on a large scale, and it will be a pity indeed if the offer cannot be taken advantage of.

FROM the 15th to the 21st intant 2 Europeans, 5 East Indians, 23 Native Christians, 357 Hindus, and 43 Mahomedans died within Municipal limits in Madras, making a total of 430 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 314. The deaths are thus classified:—2 from cholera, 4 from measles, 158 from fevers, 67 from dysentery, 16 from diarrhœa, and 183 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 49·4 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the 10 previous years was 36·1 per 1,000 per annum.

THE Bishop of Mylapore, after having settled certain affairs regarding the Tanjore Mission with the Archbishop Patriarch of Goa, has arrived at Trichinopoly. He is accompanied by a Portuguese nobleman whom he has appointed his Private Secretary. The Papal Delegate has also arrived at Trichinopoly for giving due effect to the Concordat, and the Very Rev. Father Carvalho, Vicar-General of the Mylapore Mission, meets the Bishop there. The Bishop is expected to reach Mylapore in the course of a week, when he will probably make the following appointments:—Very Rev. Father Carvalho, Vicar-General Superior of the Tanjore Mission; Very Rev. Jerome Dias De Souza, Secretary to the Bishop and *sub pro tem.*, Episcopal Governor, Acting Vicar-General.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik. There were also present:—Messrs. Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Brigadier-Surgeon S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Balchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, J. P. Cornforth, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Dr. Dominick A. de Monte, Messrs. Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. Framji Dorabji Divecha, Hormusji Cursetji Coorlawalla, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, K. M. Shroff, Meherjibhai Rustamji Setna, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nanu Narayen Kothare, Nowroji J. Gamadia, Pranjivandas Calliandas, Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nathubhoy, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

WATER-SUPPLY AT DUKERGULLY.

In reply to a petition of the inhabitants of this district, the Corporation resolved, as recommended by the Standing Committee, "That it is not necessary to lay a larger main in the locality in question, the consumption being 18,000 gallons per day, the water-rate on account of which is Rs. 384-7-8 per annum, equal to one anna per 1,000 gallons, a much lower rate than that charged to charitable institutions, *viz.*, 4 annas per 1,000 gallons. That the pipes attached to many of the houses are old and corroded, and if they are renewed, a good supply of water will be obtained. That the lane in question is in a fair condition, and that the loose metal spoken of is attributable to the surface in one part having been disturbed by erecting *mandaps* for marriages and in other parts to the rain falling from roofs of houses, there being no gutters or down-pipes to the roofs. That the road being private, it cannot be watered by the Municipality. That the lane is sufficiently well-lighted, there being three lamps, including one recently put up. That they are lighted at the proper time and burn well. That the stables are built in accordance with Municipal requirements; they are well-ventilated, properly paved, and drained. That the owner has commenced building a wall eight feet high between his compound and the lane, which, it is hoped, will remove the cause of complaint. That if the owners wish the lane to be taken over by the Municipality, they should comply with the terms of Section 306 of the Act."

INVENTION FOR THE PREVENTION OF SUICIDE IN WELLS.

The Corporation considered letter to the President, dated 19th September, 1892, from Mr. Sorabjee M. Rutnagar, bringing to notice an invention intended for the prevention of suicide and accidents in wells, and forwarding a model of the invention. Stating that he will attend in person to give any explanation the Corporation may require, and that he will submit an estimate for fitting the invention to a well in Bombay, if desired.

Dr. Blaney said that he had always felt constrained to take any part in discussions in relation to matters which were directly or indirectly connected with his duties as the Coroner of Bombay, and though that was a matter which had to do with deaths by drowning in Bombay, and therefore necessarily connected with his duties as Coroner, yet he felt no hesitation in addressing the Corporation on the subject and to submit a resolution upon the same, which he hoped would be approved by them. It was impossible for the Corporation to make any attempt to place guards or protections over all the wells and tanks in Bombay to prevent persons wishing to commit suicide from carrying out their intention. That was quite out of the power to the Coporation to do. But it did not follow that because they could not place those protections over all the wells of the city that something might not be tried. The apparatus, a model of which was placed on the table, was very ingenious and very creditable to the skill of Mr. Sorabjee Muncherjee Ratnagar. (Hear, hear.) With his experience of seventeen years as Coroner of Bombay he might inform the Corporation that there were certain wells in the City which were preferred by those who intended to commit suicide, notably the well in front of the Elphinstone High School, and the well behind the Police Courts, and the Nacoda Tank, near St. Xavier's College. The apparatus did not permit of a person attempting to commit suicide by jumping into a well getting his head below the water. These wells and tanks might be guarded by an apparatus of that kind, and they might then be able to see whether their money was well applied. If they would be able to save even a few lives, the money spent by them would not be wasted. He did not think that the apparatus would be very expensive. The matter would have in the first instance to be referred to the Standing Committee, who would endeavour to ascertain the cost of the apparatus, and the Corporation might then see their way to sanction the amount. It was very seldom that they saw a spirit of ingenuity existing in India, and it was, therefore, an additional reason why the Corporation, if they saw that the apparatus was the means of saving several lives, should not by way of encouraging the ingenuity of the inventor, spend a small amount of money, which he knew, would not find its way into the pocket of Mr. Ratnagar, but which would only be a recognition of his skill as an inventor of that useful apparatus, (Hear, hear.) Mr. Ratnagar, whom he only knew by repute, was a young man of inventive genius. In conclusion Dr. Blaney moved that the Corporation would be prepared to sanction the grant for providing life-saving apparatus for two wells and one tank on the Esplanade, invented by Mr. Ratnagar.

Dr. Viegas thought that Dr. Blaney's resolution was committing the Corporation to provide wells and tanks with life-saving apparatus. The best course was to ask the Municipal Commissioner to report on the subject. It was worth while inquiring if Mr. Ratnagar was giving the apparatus free of cost to the Corporation.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee thought the Corporation should not commit itself in the way proposed by Dr. Blaney. The best course for the Corporation to follow was not to mention any particular wells or tanks, but to refer the matter to the Commissioner and the Standing Committee to find out ways and means for the adoption of the scheme. He accordingly moved an amendment to the effect that the letter be referred to the Commissioner and the Standing Committee with a request to report on the subject and to submit estimate of costs.

Dr. Blaney was willing to accept Dr. Cowasjee's amendment.

Dr. N. H. Katrack observed that the life-saving apparatus would prove effective in the cases in which men attempted to commit suicide while in a state of excitement or temporary insanity. Mr. Ratnagar's invention was one which ought to be encouraged by the Corporation. (Hear, hear.)

Brigade-Surgeon Banks thought it desirable to cover the wells and tanks with Mr. Ratnagar's apparatus.

Dr. Cowasjee's proposal which was accepted by Dr. Blaney was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

THE CORPORATION'S TASTE FOR ART.

A letter was received from the Commissioner stating that the Principal of the School of Art, Mr. J. Griffiths, had enquired whether the Corporation would be inclined to contribute a small sum as a contribution to the prize fund of the Bombay Art Society. The Commissioner thought the suggestion was one which would probably commend itself to the Corporation, and recommend that a sum of Rs. 500 be placed at the disposal of the Committee for the purpose.

Dr. Mody moved that the matter be referred to the Standing Committee for a recommendation.

The Commissioner thought the Corporation might then commit itself to make the small contribution, which would be a great consideration to the Society. Corporations all over the world made such contributions.

Mr. Setalwad was opposed to the Corporation entertaining the matter, and moved as an amendment that the Corporation should record that it was unwilling to contribute.

Dr. Banks considered that the Corporation might well make this small grant. Art ought to be fostered,—for Heaven knew they had sufficient atrocities in the city in the way of buildings.

Dr. Blaney was of opinion that the money might be much better employed. It was not necessary for the Corporation to get hysterical about art.

Mr. Wacha thought they were not yet educated up to the Art Society, and it would be unjust to contribute the rate-payers' money to that "gimcrack" institution.

The amendment was adopted.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

A letter was received from the Commissioner—letter No. 14461—dated 29th September, 1892, reporting that it will not be possible to occupy the new Municipal Buildings before the end of January, principally owing to the fact that heavy rain has retarded the work of painting and varnishing. Moreover the water-supply arrangements, and perhaps the drainage arrangements would not be completed. Under these circumstances the Commissioner has arranged with the Army and Navy Co-Operative Stores, for the occupation of the present building for one month longer at the existing rent, viz., Rs. 2,500, which they have agreed to allow on condition that they were permitted to commence work upon some additions, which they propose to make at the back where the stables stand. The extra month's rent, and any other expense entailed by the delay will *prima facie* be chargeable to the contractors for the new buildings.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee moved a resolution in accordance with the letter.

Dr. Blaney considered it was a sanitary misfortune that they had to remain a month longer than they anticipated in the present building. He thought if a little push was made they might get the new building ready in time.

Dr. Banks thought Dr. Blaney a many-sided man who knew a good deal about most things, but he did not think he would ask the Corporation to go into a new building smelling of paint. He considered the architect the best judge of the matter.

The Commissioner assured the Corporation that it was impossible to get into the new building sooner than he had intimated. It was now a question of keeping on the present building or going into the streets.

It was decided to remain in the present building one month longer.

LAPSED GRANTS.

In accordance with notice of motion Mr. Wacha moved: "That having regard to the fact of a large balance of budgetted expenditure averaging five lakhs, remaining unspent at the close of each year, as appearing on the face of the complete annual accounts, it is highly expedient in the interests of the rate-payers that the annual budget should be so prepared by the Standing Committee as to leave, as far as practicable, little or no margin of such balances at the end of a financial year."

In moving the proposition Mr. Wacha observed he had no other object in view except to convey to the Standing Committee, who will be considering the Budget estimates for the coming year within a fortnight, the message of the Corporation that it is highly expedient for the sake of sound municipal finance to frame the estimates so as to prevent the large accumulation of lapsed grants from year to year. He had regularly brought this subject at the time of the annual Budget; but this year he thought it advisable to submit the matter to the Corporation earlier with the view of having the suggestion practically before the Standing Committee while the Budget was being framed. He would not detain the meeting with a long speech as he had spoken enough on it before and at the last sitting. The Government itself has drawn attention to this serious blot on municipal finance twice during the past two years. There is a regular accumulation of 5 lakhs on an average which was too much. It should be brought down as low as possible. The Budget will be infinitely sounder for this reform now advocated. The Engineering Department was the great defaulter and should be brought to book on the matter.

The Commissioner was sorry that an important financial resolution should come on at so late an hour. He had frequently informed the Corporation that they were at present existing on their balances. They had been saving their balances in order to tide over that margin of time until the ordinary revenue should overtake the ordinary expenditure. Mr. Wacha's speech was directed against their not spending the funds given to them to spend. He admitted that the criticism was wholesome, but he assured him that they were doing their best to diminish the total on unspent balances. The criticism was wholesome, but the resolution and the speech were not consistent with each other. It was because they had the balances in their possession that they were able to keep down taxes to their present limit. At the beginning of the present year they began with a deficit of seven lakhs, which had now been got down to three lakhs, and in another year he trusted the revenue would overtake the expenditure.

Mr. Wacha amended his motion to the following: That having regard to the fact of a large balance of budgetted expenditure averaging five lakhs remaining unspent at the close of each year as appearing on the face of the complete annual accounts, it is highly expedient in the interests of the rate-payers that care should be taken that grants are expended in the years in which they are sanctioned so as to prevent accumulation of lapsed grants from year to year.

This was unanimously adopted.

DRINKING-WATER AT SCHOOLS.

The following motion was adopted on the motion of Mr. Kabrajee:—

"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to move the Health Officer to examine and report on the condition of drinking-water in the schools and colleges of Bombay, and the arrangements for its pure supply by the authorities thereof; and to suggest such measures as may be necessary for ensuring a purer supply of drinking-water to the pupils in their establishments."

This concluded the business for the present month.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUT R. E. ROOME, S.C., has been granted a year's leave out of India.

CAPTAIN M. A. M. WILSON, S. C., has been granted a year's leave in India.

CAPTAIN COMBE, Scottish Rifles, has been appointed rest camp officer at Jubbulpore.

MAJOR F. W. SNELL has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

LIEUT-COL. MCNAIR, S.C., has been permitted to reside out of India on vacating his regimental command.

THE next course of instruction at the Army Veterinary School, Poona, will commence on the 1st November.

COLONEL A. H. MURRAY, Royal Artillery, is appointed Colonel on the Staff, Commanding Royal Artillery, Oudh Circle.

THE formation of a corps of Volunteer Artillery at Karachi is sanctioned, Mr. S. W. Anderson being appointed Major-Commandant.

LIEUTENANTS H. F. KAYS and R. W. H. Ronaldson, Highland Light Infantry, have had their leave extended to the 22nd and 18th February next, respectively.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. de la M. HERVEY, 1st Punjab Cavalry, is appointed to the officiating command of the 13th Bengal Lancers, vice MacMullen on leave.

CAPTAIN A. L. NAPIER, 2nd Battalion Yorkshire Regiment, has been directed to proceed to England and join the 1st Battalion into which he has been promoted.

MAJOR W. P. THRING, Commanding the 49th Field Battery, Trimulgherry, has been allowed to exchange with Major R. E. Boothby, on the home establishment.

MAJOR C. J. BLOMFIELD, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, is to be D. A. A. General Bombay, vice Captain L. L. Steele, whose tenure of appointment is about to expire.

COLONEL TOKER, Superintendent of Army Clothing, Alipore, after a tour of inspection at Madras and Bombay, has returned to Calcutta by way of Karachi and Northern India.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive arrived at Durban with the 3rd Dragoon Guards on the 18th instant. She will reach Karachi with the 11th Hussars on November 8th.

SECOND LIEUTENANT DA COSTA, 21st Hussars, attached to the 20th Bombay Infantry, has been granted an extension of leave; and Captain E. W. Mills, Yorkshire Regiment, leave to England for one year, on private affairs.

CAPTAIN G. R. BROWN, 14th Gurkhas, for 12 months on medical certificate. Captain H. E. Wise, Derbyshire Regiment, to Simla for 26 days, and Lieutenant G. A. Dale, 19th Punjab Infantry, to Quetta for one month, on private affairs.

MAJOR A. MOSS, 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, a candidate for Staff employment, has been directed to report himself at the Poona District Office on the 1st proximo, for attachment to the Staff of the Major-General Commanding for one month from that date.

THE undermentioned officers have leave of absence out of India: Captain E. J. Midley, 17th Bengal Cavalry, and Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Birch, 5th Bengal Infantry, for 12 months; Major R. H. Morrison, 18th Hussars, for 10 months; and Captain A. K. Huddart, Leinster Regiment, for three months, all on private affairs.

LIEUTENANT W. A. LIDDELL, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Bombay Sappers and Miners to the Military Works Department, and is posted to the Madras Command; and Lieutenant C. de W. Crookshank, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Military Works Department to the Bombay Sappers and Miners.

Two regimental officers in Bengal, and one in the Bombay Presidency, are to be placed at the disposal of the Director of the Army Remount Department between 1st January and 15th April, to take charge of the duties of Remount Depot Superintendents, while the latter are absent on purchasing operations. The officers will receive deputation allowance of Rs. 5 per diem.

THE R BATTERY Royal Horse Artillery, Kirkee, under the command of Major W. W. Smith, strength 3 officers, 135 men, 7 women and 13 children, will leave that station by special train at 8-30 p. m. on the 30th instant for conveyance to Bombay for embarkation on the Euphrates, on the 1st November, for conveyance to England. The guns, native establishment, horses, tent equipage, &c., have been handed over to the L Battery arrived from England.

WITH the cessation of the famine in Ajmere-Merwara, the Chief Commissioner has dispensed with the services of the additional subordinate medical establishment which was placed at his disposal.

MEETING OF THE CURRENCY ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY BRANCH.

A MEETING of the Bombay Branch of the Currency Association was held at the Municipal Office, on Wednesday evening, Mr. H. A Acworth, C. S., presiding. There were also present, Mr. Cox. M.C., Mr. M. Turner, Mr Grattan Geary, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, Mr. D. Gostling, Captain Potts, Mr. Murray, Mr. Lund, Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, Mr. S. E. Warden, Mr. S. N. Cooper, Mr. W. Pearson, Mr. H. W. Barrow, &c.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said Gentlemen,—The Committee of the Association appointed by you on the 10th of August last have thought it desirable that the general meeting of the Association should be called in order that we might take the opportunity of reporting the proceedings since the general meeting was held, and informing you what prospect there appears to us to exist of the successful issue of our exertions. You may recollect that the general meeting gave power to this Committee to add to their number, and since that meeting the names of three gentlemen, all of whom, I am sure, you will approve, have been added. They are—Mr. Lund, Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Saville. The Committee meets once in a fortnight, and on the 7th September a somewhat important resolution was passed, which was forwarded to the Government of India, and by them transmitted to the Secretary of State. That resolution is as follows:—

That the Vice-President (the President being in Europe) be requested to address the Government of India informing them that the petition of the Indian Currency Association has already been signed by a large number of the leading European and Native residents of this city, representing all classes of the community and notably by native firms trading with England.

2. That this Committee is persuaded that a widespread feeling exists throughout the country, that the unchecked depreciation and constant fluctuation in the value of the rupee has caused serious injury to India, and is likely to cause still more serious injury unless speedy steps be taken to avert the danger.

3. That the Committee suggests that this general feeling among the intelligent classes of the Bombay Presidency may be communicated to H. M.'s Secretary of State with a request that the Government of India may be allowed to adopt some speedy remedy for the evil in accordance with the recommendations made to her Majesty by the Royal Commission appointed in 1886 to consider the recent changes in the relative values of the precious metals.

4. That this Committee is strongly of opinion that present and probable future exigencies demand immediate attention, and that action cannot safely be deferred pending the results of the coming International Conference.

Gentlemen, this resolution was, as I have said, forwarded to the Government of India on the 8th September, and in acknowledging the receipt, they stated that the resolution had been forwarded to the Secretary of State. About the same time we informed the Calcutta Committee that we should consider ourselves a branch of that organization, feeling, as I am sure you will all feel, that we should all of us take part in this question on general lines which, from time to time have been so ably laid down by Mr. Mackay, and that we should regard him as the head of the Association in India. (Hear, hear.) On the 12th of the present month a further resolution was passed by the Bombay Committee which was as follows:—"That the Government of India be moved to request Mr. Mackay to proceed to England to give evidence before Lord Herschell's Committee, and that it be suggested that the evidence of Mr. J. Sleigh, Secretary, Bank of Bombay, 11, Dryden Place, Newington, Edinburgh, Mr. Keath and Mr. Charles Macdonald, of Manchester, and Mr. James Thorburn, of Messrs. Forbes and Co., London, be also taken." This resolution was forwarded by telegram to the Government of India, and I have since unofficially learnt that it was sent on *verbatim et literatim* to the Secretary of State, and the immediate effect was that Mr. Mackay was requested to state whether he was willing to proceed to England to give evidence. Our application to that end was backed by the Committee at Calcutta, and you know what the upshot has been. Mr. Mackay proceeded to England by the last mail to give evidence, and I have every reason to believe that our wishes with regard to the other witnesses, whose names were laid before the Government of India would be carried out, and the evidence of these gentlemen taken. (Hear, hear.) Outside of the operations of your Committee there have been one or two important developments since the general meeting. One of the most important was the meeting held in the Chamber of Commerce on the 14th September, and the resolution arrived at by that body. As we all know the Chamber of Commerce passed in 1886 a resolution which is in favour of a *laissez faire* policy. That resolution practically came to this that we should sit still and let events take their course. On the 14th September a general meeting of the Chamber was held at the instance of a number of members, and most of you, I suppose, have read the debate on that occasion and the resolution of Mr. Miller, which was adopted. The resolution presents two features of special interest; one, which I have already indicated—the new departure of the Chamber—and the other which is also a feature of great importance is that this new departure was taken in opposition—I regret it was taken in opposition—to the feeling of the Committee of the Chamber. The chairman in carrying out the wishes of the Committee moved an amendment to Mr. Miller's resolution, an amendment of a very neutral character simply requesting, as far as I can remember, that the question at issue be referred to a committee of experts in view of the existing agitation. This did not commit the Chamber, as Mr. Miller's resolution did, to the important fact that a committee of experts was rendered necessary not by the agitation of the country, but by the evils brought to the country by the depreciation and fluctuation in our medium of exchange. That was the important difference between the resolution and the amendment. The latter, though moved by the chairman of the Chamber and supported by the committee of a Chamber which has always been, and I trust always will be, as loyal to its committee as it is able in itself, was rejected, and Mr. Miller's proposition was carried by a large majority; a large number of gentlemen, who originally voted for the amendment, when they found it did not meet with the approval of the Chamber, voted, and logically voted for the resolution. It stated that the Chamber considered that serious difficulty and danger to commerce had arisen from the violent fluctuations in the sterling value of the rupee—fluctuations which did not arise from the incidence of the Eastern trade, and were not such as could be foreseen by the most prudent traders, and that the development of the resources of the country by the assistance of European capital was thereby seriously checked, and the execution of public works and construction of railways calculated to add to the prosperity of the country, were much hampered. That I look upon as the important part of Mr. Miller's resolution. There is a great difference between a resolution which merely refers the matter to a committee because there is agitation with regard to that matter, and the resolution which sees a necessity in that reference arising out of the existing evil. We may depend upon it that the amendment proposed by the chairman would not have been rejected in favour of a resolution of a private member, unless there had been a deep and strong feeling throughout the business community of Bombay, that matters had arrived at such a pitch that it was absolutely imperative that the representatives of the trading interests of this city should definitely commit themselves to an assertion that affairs could no longer be allowed to slide. I look upon that as an important part of the debate, and it showed that there was a deep-seated feeling—a feeling too strong for the sense of loyalty which the Chamber has always borne to its committee—that necessity existed for adopting some remedial measures. The fact is the powers of persuasion possessed by some individuals are almost unlimited, and the extent of persuasbility in the community at large is a very difficult thing to gauge. But the business community of Bombay is no longer to be persuaded that an unstable medium of currency is a good thing for the interests that community. You cannot any longer get the trading interests of Bombay to believe that it is a matter of no importance to them not to know from day to day whether a rupee is worth a shilling or one shilling and sixpence. You cannot be persuaded any more than they could be persuaded that it is a matter of indifference to the trading interests not to know at all times whether a yard contains two or four feet, or whether a ton is made up of fifteen or twenty-five hundredweight (Laughter.) The standard of value should be as stable as possible in the same way as the standard of measure. The primary condition of a standard of value is that it should be liable to as little fluctuation as possible. (Hear, hear.) Another important development in connection with this Association has occurred since the last general meeting, and that is that the native import trades of Bombay have, like the native merchants of Kurrachee, taken independent action, not exactly upon our lines but nearly so. I hold in my hand a copy of the memorial to H. E. the Viceroy, and it has been signed by no less than 675 individuals of firms, and in which the import traders of Bombay, like the merchants of Kurrachee, expatiate on the intolerable grievances which they are subjected to, and the intolerable difficulties which they meet with in carrying on their business with a rupee of which they never know the value. The memorialists say, "That they understand that a conference between America and the nations of Europe is about to take place, which is likely to result in one of two things, both harmful to your memorialists. That it may lead to the sudden fixing of exchange at so high a figure as to produce widespread ruin in this city, or a sudden fall which would be equally disastrous." I hope it is clearly understood that the objections on these points,—a sudden rise of exchange to a high figure, or lowering—that we entirely concur with the memorialists. It is not the wish of the Association to fix exchange at a high figure at all. That is not one of the objects as set forth in the petition to Parliament. I have had some correspondence recently through the medium of the press with Mr. Beaufort on this point. He stated at the Chamber of Commerce meeting that it was the object of the Association to fix exchange at 1s. 6d. I contradicted at once and said that in no sentence of the memorial would be found any statement which could possibly bear that construction. We have not asked for exchange at any given value. It is quite true that in some of his speeches Mr. Mackay has made suggestions; but as much as we admire Mr. Mackay his speeches are one thing and the memorial is another. We have committed ourselves only to the statements made in the memorial, and in that memorial there is nothing which could bear the construction put by Mr. Beaufort upon it. What we have asked for is a stable rupee. We have said nothing about the figure at which it is to be fixed. So far we fully agree with the native import merchants. We have no wish to see the rupee suddenly fixed at 1s. 6d. or two shillings as some have remarked. I do not know from what utterances of the Association or its members so monstrous and so absurd an idea has been gathered as fixing it at two shillings. Certainly I have not come across such an utterance. The figure at which the rupee is to be fixed is not a matter for us; the point which we insist upon and respectfully press upon Government is, that fluctuation in the stability of the standard of value is a national evil, and steps should be taken to put a stop to it. That is the beginning and end of our representation to Government—the forefront of all our communications. You will agree with me that this representation of the native import merchants is an important feature in the transactions of the past two months. (Hear, hear, and applause.) A third feature of considerable importance is the answer of the Government of India to the representation addressed by the Darjeeling Tea Planters' Association. In that answer, the Government of India, have with great clearness and I think unanswerable force set forth their reasons for thinking that it is their duty not to consider this, that, or the other interest—the official interest, the export or the import interest, or the interest of any individuals, or isolated body of individuals. It has to look to the welfare of the country, and the nation at large, and to do the greatest good to the greatest number. (Hear, hear.) It seems to me that the position taken up by the Government of India is the one which every member of this Association may well congratulate himself upon, for the Government has in a public utterance laid down a proposition in which we must all heartily concur, and which are sentiments which should actuate the Government of this country. (Hear, hear, and applause.) I wish, gentlemen, that the welfare of the Empire at large was a matter to which English thinkers—I mean thinkers in England—would pay more attention to, and that they would endeavour to look beyond purely English interests. We have looked beyond them to international interests. It appears to be a general belief by the party which opposes us that the gold standard which prevails in England is a thing, which under no possible circumstances should the United Kingdom give up. Mr. Beaufort went so far as to say at the Chamber of Commerce that the gold standard has made our island home what it is. I confess that with my small reading of history I should hardly have attributed such a wide extent of virtuous influence to a gold standard. I have no doubt that minerals have helped, but I should have taken coal and iron as the minerals. The energy and the enterprise of the people themselves are further causes which in my humble estimation have made our island home what it is. If instead of being an island we had been a rectangular section in Central Africa inhabited by dwarves and pigmies such as Stanley described, I do not think any gold standard would have brought up the inhabitants of that place to the condition of England of the present day. But the extraordinary thing is, that whilst these gentlemen claim that a gold standard has made England what she is, and under no possible circumstances could she give it up, yet we are told when we ask for a gold standard that we are asking for something quite beyond the bounds of possibility. Why should not India have a chance of coming up by the adoption of the same remedy to a similar position. (Applause.) The position taken up by this class of speakers appears to resemble that of a Border Chief who was rather given to annexing other people's cattle, and who bore as a motto on his shield, "Thou shalt want ere I want." (Laughter.) That is the attitude of a certain section of critics, who said "We shall stick to our gold, but will not yield it to you; you shall have no part of that amulet or talisman." It seems to me a most unreasonable position to take up, and putting the two things together, we may certainly charge this class of critics with some moral and mental inconsistency. These, gentlemen, are the three points to which I wish to call your attention apart from the transactions of the Committee—the action taken by the Chamber of Commerce, the memorial sent by the native import traders, and the answer of the Government of India to the Darjeeling Tea Planters' Association, the latter of which I look upon as a manifesto of currency wisdom. I do not intend to take up your time with a disquisition on the general question, but I shall just bring to your notice one statement in the speech of the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce delivered on the 14th September last. It refers to one of the best arguments in our case, and one of the strongest cornices of our building, in fact it is almost the corner-stone of our arguments. It is this, that at present the fluctuation in our medium of exchange is one of the chief reasons, if not the chief reason, why English capital will not seek India. I believe the statement to be a true one, and I have not yet seen it contradicted. We are face to face with the fact that English capital whilst it is willing to seek the most unstable of south American Republics will not seek India. Mr. Symons quoted the following figures with reference to railways. He says, "In the resolution proposed it is stated that owing to the fluctuations of the rupee, the construction of railways is altogether prevented. This statement I think is not correct. During the ten years ending 1891-92, I see over 7,500 miles of railway were constructed, and the progress has been steadily on the increase for the past 20 years." If these 7,500 miles were constructed out of unguaranteed British capital seeking investment, I would admit there is some force in the argument. But if these miles of railways are partly political railways for frontier defence, and partly famine railways laid down to avert such terrible consequences as those of 1876-78, if these railways are constructed or guaranteed by the State, what I ask, becomes of Mr. Symon's argument that these 7,500 miles of railway represent free British capital coming out to this country and seeking investment. Unless he can establish the fact that these miles of railway have been constructed out of unguaranteed capital, the argument collapses at once. (Applause.) I wish to meet Mr. Symons on this point, because, as I have said, the statement that British capital is excluded from the country under the present condition of exchange, is one of our chief arguments, and any statement which is made to the contrary is one to be seriously examined. I move "That this meeting records its satisfaction at the appointment of Lord Herschell's Committee as an indication of interest on the part of the Home Government, and is glad to learn that the Hon. Mr. Mackay is on his way to England to give evidence before it. At the same time the members of the Association in Bombay earnestly trust that the Committee will record the result of its deliberations with the least possible delay, as they feel that the emergency is one of a pressing character, and that the questions at issue having been the subjects of consideration for many years, are ripe for decision." We feel how satisfactory it is that a Committee has been appointed. But we know that sometimes Committees are means of procrastination, and we think it important to respectfully submit to the Goverment of India and the Secretary of State our strong sentiment and feeling that this Committee should not be made an excuse for putting the question off, and that it is understood by us that the Committee will decide as soon as it can. We accept it on the understanding that the question is one which requires rapid and speedy determination, and we also lay down this further proposition that the question having been threshed out for 14 or 15 years it is practically almost ripe, if not altogether ripe, for decision, and the Committee need not take any lengthy evidence, or occupy long in deliberation. That is why the latter part of the resolution has been framed. I trust the Association will concur with Mr. Forbes and myself in thinking it an appropriate resolution to submit to the Government of India and the Secretary of State. (Loud applause.)

Mr. C. H. B. Forbes said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I rise to second the resolution that has been submitted to this meeting by our Chairman. It must, I think, be a matter of satisfaction to us all to know that the committee of gentlemen presided over by Lord Herschell has been appointed, and the result of their deliberations will, I am sure, be waited for by us here in Bombay with keen interest. At a time like the present, when the Government of the country is threatened with well-nigh insuperable financial difficulties in the immediate future, when the people of this country are face to face with a heavy increase to a burden of taxation that is at present far from light, when trade and commerce seem disposed to shrink, as it were, in fear from the gross uncertainty that must necessarily attend all operations entered into with countries other than those using a silver standard—I feel sure, gentlemen, you will accord your hearty support and approval to the desire expressed in the resolution now before us, that "The result of the deliberations of the committee may be recorded with the least possible delay." I will not detain you longer with my remarks, and now beg to second the resolution that Mr. Acworth has proposed. (Applause.)

Mr. Sorabjee Eduljee Warden said:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—When I entered the room I, had not the remotest idea that I would be asked to support the resolution moved by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, but acceding to a request made to me by my friend Mr. Chandavarkar. I have pleasure in supporting the resolution with the remark that it is to the good of the country and its trade that there should be some stability in exchange. It is firmly believed that this Association has no concern with the services and the employment of European labour in India—questions which may best be left to those interested in them. The subject of interest to the Indians is the tribute which India has to pay to England. Sixteen millions must be paid every year to the British Government, whose currency is in gold, while our debt is in silver, and every time that our currency falls in relation to gold, the burden of our debt is increased. In order to be able to discharge that increasing burden, India must produce more every year, or incur fresh debts to pay off her obligations. This is one disadvantage which we have in India to suffer from the falling exchange; the other is the disfavour with which investments in India are looked upon by the British capitalists, and the consequent retardation in the development of the country for want of foreign capital, as India is not rich and sufficiently enterprising. Some time back I had to discuss with friends elsewhere about the largeness of the English capital invested in different parts of the world, especially in America, as contrasted with the positive disinclination to go in for Indian industries, which offer not only handsome remuneration, but absolute security, as the owners of the capital are themselves the rulers of the country, where their money is employed, and have, as it were, positive control of their funds, as distinguished from the enormous sums of money given away to Syndicates and ventures in distant parts of the world. To my questioning the only reply given was that your currency laws are so very different from those of the countries where English capital is sent. Capital sent to India could not be got when wanted, nor could one count upon getting back what was first sent out. For some of our native friends the tea, coffee, and iron industries of India may be apt illustrations of how those industries that have been established here, and worked to a point as to make them paying, particularly tea, which has so successfully competed against the Chinese tea in the European markets. The theory that low exchange helped exports from India has long since been exploded; produce will follow the market where there is demand for it. It will go from one country to another, where it is wanted and where people can pay the price for it; no matter what the rate of exchange may be for the time being, and the rupee was worth 1s. 9d., 1s. 6d., or 1s. 2d. The ryots are not benefited by the low value of silver as compared to gold or the reverse is pretty well known; the profit, if any, in the fluctuations of exchange, going in the pockets of the middlemen, for it is well-known by this time how deeply in debt the ryots are to the sowcars, to whom the crop is pledged long before it is harvested. The Association does not want to suggest any particular remedy so long as something is done to steady the exchange and to give it a stability so as to remove business from the stigma of pure gambling. Our business, as I understand, is simply to bring the gravity of the situation to the notice of our rulers, to ask for relief as may best help the country at large out of its present difficulty, and safeguard its interests for the future. Advices, suggestions, and recommendations "free and gratis" have come from all sides, that it reminds one of an incident in the life of a Manchester physician, who was once called for consultation from London, to advise a person about the mental condition of his wife. The doctor examined the patient, and prescribed remedies; when leaving he was offered, to his great surprise, his advertised fee of two guineas, but nothing for his expenses, or for the time wasted in travelling. This exasperated the medical man, who said to the party who had called him—"Sir," I have given the opinion for which you had called me; but before leaving "I will give one more, free and gratis. It is that your wife is a harmless lunatic, but you are a *dangerous one*." Let us hope that Lord Herschell's Committee may not have to give out any similar opinion "free and gratis" to Mr. Mackay, who will shortly be before the Committee.

The resolution was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

Mr. Lund said:—Before we separate, gentlemen, the pleasure devolves upon me of proposing a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Acworth for occupying the chair this evening, and for presiding over the deliberations of your Committee during the absence of our President, Mr. Sleigh. His large capabilities, the hearty zeal he throws into everything he undertakes, are perfectly well known to you and require no trumpeting by me. The Association has been a distinct success up to the present, and it rests with us to follow up the advantage by every available means. It is a difficult question, no doubt, but it is to be hoped that the Committee of experts which will meet in London will arrive at a satisfactory solution. (Applause.)

The proposition being duly seconded, was carried by acclamation, and the proceedings terminated.

The following is the memorial of the native import merchants referred to by Mr. Acworth in his speech at the Currency Association meeting:—

To His Excellency the Most Honorable the Marquis of Lansdowne, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

The humble memorial of the Native Import Traders of the City of Bombay.

Respectfully Sheweth,—That your memorialists have gladly availed themselves of an opportunity recently afforded of signing a petition addressed by the Indian Currency Association to the House of Commons of Great Britain and Ireland upon the present condition of the currency of this country, but they desire to address your Excellency separately upon the subject of the great loss and anxiety to which they are subjected by reason of the uncertain exchange value of the rupee. That your memorialists, though possessed of long experience in the import trade, have of late found that, owing to the fluctuations in exchange, they, as well as the European merchants of this city, have incurred very serious risks and losses in their business. That, in consequence of these losses, a large majority of the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, once indifferent upon the question, have now come to recognise that it also affects them injuriously, and accordingly within the last few days have greatly to your memorialists' satisfaction passed a resolution calling upon your Excellency's Government to take advice whether some remedy cannot be applied to the evils from which they, as well as your memorialists, have been and now are suffering. That until some 8 or 10 years ago your memorialists were generally able to enter into contracts with European Agency firms based upon rupee prices, but this system has now gone out of vogue and the risk of exchange has to be borne by your memorialists; and this risk is so materially heightened by the recent heavy fall and violent fluctuations in exchange that your memorialists find it simply impossible to carry on their trade any longer with any degree of safety. That your memorialists are thus much perplexed and uncertain in respect of continuing their business. That they have been in the habit, when placing their orders, of calculating upon a moderate profit of from ½ to ¾ per cent., but have found that even a small movement in exchange has been sufficient to convert this expected profit into a loss. That if they seek to avoid the risk by fixing exchange at the time of placing an order, they incur another risk of being undersold by others who have not fixed exchange and have benefited by a rise; that some among them do one thing and some another, and that thus their business has been changed from legitimate trading into speculation and gambling. That your memorialists understand that further troubles may arise in future, that your Excellency's Government may be forced to impose additional taxation upon this country to meet Government losses by exchange, which taxation your memorialists most humbly urge the country is utterly unable to bear, and would create a most widespread dissatisfaction amongst the masses. That they understand that a conference between America and the nations of Europe is about to take place, which is likely to result in one of two things, both harmful to your memorialists; that it may lead to the sudden fixing of Exchange at so high a figure as to produce widespread ruin in this city or may cause a sudden fall, which would be equally disastrous. Your memorialists, though ignorant of the laws which govern questions of international currency, possess a confident hope and expectation that your excellency and your Excellency's Councillors will in their wisdom be able to devise some means of averting these dangers and of preventing the constant fluctuations in Exchange, which now so greatly harass them. They therefore pray that steps may be taken to fix the exchange value of the rupee at a rate which, in your Excellency's judgment, may be best suited to the interests of your memorialists. That your memorialists urgently but respectfully request that your Excellency's Government will give earnest heed to this humble representation of their case and will take speedy steps towards securing the ends which they desire. And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

THE VOLUNTEER REFORM SCHEME.

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS.

The following report on the above subject has been issued:—

In the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 501-B., dated the 9th of February, 1892, the Governor-General in Council directed that a Committee of Volunteer Officers should assemble at Calcutta on the 10th of February, 1892, to consider and report on various important questions connected with volunteering in India. The Committee met in pursuance of this order, and their report was submitted to the Government of India on the 27th of February, 1892. In Government of India Resolution No. 1026-B., dated the 18th of March, 1892, the Governor-General in Council acknowledged the services rendered by the Committee, and stated that their report would receive careful consideration. The recommendations made by the Committee are numerous, and the orders upon the report of the Committee as a whole must necessarily be delayed; but as conclusions have been arrived at on some points, the Governor-General in Council has resolved that the publication of the decisions on such matters as have been settled shall not be postponed.

In the following statement the paragraphs marked (*a*) are the Recommendations of the Committee; those marked (*b*) the Decisions of the Governor-General in Council.

CONSTITUTION.

No. 1. That all servants of Government be compelled to become volunteers.

(*a*) The Committee consider that it is at present undesirable that the bearing of arms should be made a condition of Government service; but they suggest that the Government of India be moved to address all Local Governments on the extreme importance of enlisting the active interest and co-operation of all heads of departments in the encouragement of volunteering among their subordinates and in the provision of sufficient facilities for the attendance of volunteers at their parades and musketry practice necessary to make them efficient.

Information having been received by the Committee that in certain cases Government servants, who were absent on volunteer duties, were mulct of their pay for the absence, the Committee strongly recommend that no such deprivation be permitted.

(*b*) The Local Governments to be addressed as recommended.

No. 2. The importance of the volunteer movement to be impressed on Local Governments and Administrations.

(*a*) The Committee strongly endorse the recommendation of the Simla Volunteer Committee, which was that the necessity for the volunteer movement being encouraged should be impressed on all Local Governments as a question of Imperial policy. The Committee understand that in certain Local Administrations no support whatever is given to the volunteer movement.

(*b*) The Local Governments to be addressed as recommended.

No. 3. That the Agents of tea gardens be asked to allow managers and their assistants to become volunteers and attend parades and class firing.

(*a*) The Committee recommended that all employers of European and Eurasian labour be strongly urged by Local Governments to encourage their managers and assistants to become volunteers, and to give leave liberally in order to enable them to attend volunteer duties.

(*b*) The Local Governments to be addressed as recommended.

No. 4. That preference for Government employment be given to volunteers.

(*a*) Recommended that the principle of giving preference to volunteers and sons of volunteers for Government employment should be accepted by Government.

(*b.*) For first appointments to Government employment of Europeans or Eurasians as between themselves, the fact of the candidate being a volunteer, or the son of a volunteer, should be taken into consideration.

No. 5. Grant of leave to volunteers for volunteer purposes.

(*a.*) The Committee understand that the Punjab Government grant seven days' leave during the drill season to volunteers in their employ for attending field days, one hour's leave each week for attending parade during the drill season, and one hour's leave, morning and evening, during camp week. These concessions the Committee recommend may be adopted by all Local Governments.

The Committee also recommend that the necessity, on volunteers grounds, of a general weekly half-holiday be brought by Local Governments to the notice of firms and employers of labour.

(*b*)—Local Governments and Administrations should be informed of the practice in the Punjab in respect to the grant of leave, and it should be suggested to them that they should inform heads of departments that reasonable facilities in the way of leave should, when possible, be granted to volunteers for the purpose of attending drill, &c., so far as this can be done without unfairness to other employes.

No. 6. That the rules for the election of officers of Volunteer Corps be altered, officers being appointed by selection instead.

(*a*)—The Committee consider that the present system by which officers, except in Railway Corps, are elected by the Corps, has worked well on the whole, and is a privilege much valued by the volunteers themselves, and that it is, therefore, undesirable that that system should not be changed.

(*b*)—The system of election will not be changed.

No. 8. That the prefix "Honorary" as applied to surgeons be abolished, and that all such officers on appointment be designated according to the Establishment Tables. That the steps of honorary rank, as granted under paragraph 122 (*a*), Army Regulations, India, Volume IX, be also granted to surgeons.

(*a*)—Recommended that Army Order No. 266 of December 1891 be made applicable to Medical Officers appointed to Volunteer Corps in India.

(*b*)—This will be done.

No. 9. Separation of Railway Corps from District Corps. Also whether Railway Volunteer Corps should not be restricted from enrolling non-railway men when there is a non-railway Corps in the locality willing to enlist them.

(*a*)—The Committee consider that the difficulty regarding non-railway men being enlisted in a Railway Corps, instead of in the local non-railway Corps, could probably be met by amicable arrangements between the Commandants of the two Corps, and that a hard-and-fast rule, prohibiting such enrolments, would probably be detrimental to volunteering.

(*b*)—No rule prohibiting such enrolments will be made.

No. 10. Whether the Volunteer Act (Act XX of 1869) should be modified so as to secure the services of volunteers at a distance from their head-quarters.

(*a*)—The Committee recommend the extension of the local limits to which Volunteer Corps can be ordered to go, in the case of other than Railway Corps, to the limits of the Civil district in which the head-quarters of the Corps are situated. In the case of Railway Corps, to the extent of the railway from the employes of which the Corps are recruited.

(*b*)—The proposal will be carried out. Action is being taken separately on this subject.

No. 11. Appointment of Military Officers to Volunteer Corps.

(*a*)—The Committee propose that the establishment of officers for Volunteer Corps, laid down in paragraph 45, Army Regulations, India, Volume IX, be held to apply to Volunteer Officers only, and that when Military Officers are appointed as paid Commandants, such appointments should be additional to the Volunteer establishment.

(*b*)—Approved.

No. 12. Appointment of Adjutants to Volunteer Corps.

(*a*)—The Committee strongly endorse the recommendation of the Simla Volunteer Committee on this point, *viz.*, that in the appointment of Adjutants to Volunteer Corps, the Commandant of the Corps should be consulted.

(*b*)—Commandants of Volunteer Corps will be consulted in future as recommended.

No. 13. That in calculating service for retired rank, all service in the Volunteers to count.

(*a*) The Committee suggest that paragraph 123, Army Regulations, India, Volume IX, be amended as follows, *viz.*, that in line 2, for the words "10 of which" the words "5 of which" be substituted.

(*b*) The proposal of the Committee to be adopted.

Paragraph 123, Army Regulations, India, Vol. IX. should be further amended so as to permit a Volunteer Officer retaining his rank on retirement, if he has completed 15 years' volunteer service, five of which are as commissioned officer, and three in the rank he held on retirement, or in that rank and the rank from which he was last promoted.

INTERIOR ECONOMY AND DISCIPLINE.

No. 1. Uniform.

(*a.*) The Committee recommend—(1) That the colour of the working uniform of Infantry Corps in the plains be "khaki." (2) That the colour of the working uniform of Corps in the hills be khaki (serge). (3) That in the case of Corps being able to afford two uniforms, one working and the other for full-dress purposes, the latter should be red. (4) That for Artillery and Light Horse Volunteer Corps the colour of the working uniform should be "khaki" and of the full-dress uniform (if any) blue. (5) That a date should be fixed by the Government of India, say, the 1st of January, 1895, for the adoption of the above. (6) That the Volunteer Clothing Regulations be amended, and a uniform pattern be laid down and made compulsory.

(*b.*) This proposal should be adopted. The date from which the change of uniform should take place will be 1st January 1896.

No. 2. Free provision of ammunition boots.

(*a.*) The Committee consider that the provision of boots is one that should be arranged out of the capitation grant.

(*b.*) The Governor-General in Council concurs in this recommendation.

No. 3. Mounted Volunteers to be allowed to purchase horses from remount depots.

(*a*) The Committee recommend that Mounted Volunteer Corps should have the privilege of obtaining the service of remount agents for the purchase of their horses at cost price, and that mounted officers of other Volunteer Corps should have the same privilege.

(*b*) It will be impracticable to carry out this suggestion. Remount agents, except the Presidency Remount Agent, have been abolished.

No. 6. That troopers, who pass their proficiency examination, should be entitled to wear the proficiency badge.

(*a*) The Committee recommend that all volunteers who pass the proficiency course be entitled to wear the proficiency badge, irrespective of rank.

(*b*) The concession is already provided for in paragraph 126, Army Regulations, India, Vol. IX., as revised by clause 188, India Army Circulars of 1890.

MEASURES INVOLVING EXPENDITURE ON CORPS.

No. 9. That armouries, Magazines, Volunteer headquarters (institutes, &c.,) quarters for sergeant-instructors, &c., be provided by the State.

(*a*) The Committee recommend that Government be requested to provide a sum annually in the military budget for the provision of armouries, magazines, quarters for sergeant-instructors, and Volunteer headquarters (clubs, &c.) Also that paragraph 460, Army Regulations, India, Volume IX, as amended by clause 60, India Army Circulars of 1887, be re-written, so as to prevent objections against expenditure of the capitation grant being urged by the Audit Department, as is now frequently the case.

(*b*) Approved. A sum of Rs. 30,000 will be granted from the estimates of 1892-93 on this account.

No. 11. Allowances for expenses connected with Volunteer camps and allowances for field days.

(*a*) The Committee consider that the expenses of entertaining an inspecting officer and of providing refreshments for a Corps on field days should certainly not fall upon the officers, nor entirely on the capitation fund. At present it is allowed to come on the capitation fund by the application of clause 11, paragraph 460, Army Regulations, India, Volume IX, as amended by India Army Circulars, clause 60, of 30th April, 1887.

To assist Corps, the Committee propose that the following allowances be specially made by Government:—

The extension of India Army Circulars, clause 206 of 1890, "Camps of Exercise," to ordinary field days; *i. e.*, a money allowance of Re. 1 for each officer, non-commissioned officer, and man of any Corps that has not been detailed for a camp of exercise in that particular year. These allowances to be granted for not more than seven field days in any one year, and to be supported by a certificate of the members attending on each occasion, signed by the Commanding Officer. It is estimated that the cost of this would come to about Rs. 20,000 a year.

(*b*) Approved. The sum of Rs. 20,000 will be granted from the estimates of 1892-93 for distribution among Volunteer Corps for the purpose mentioned.

No. 12. Grants for camps of exercise.

(*a*)—The Committee recommended that the concession to Volunteer camps, as per clause 206, India Army Circulars of 1890, be raised from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 60,000 per annum, and that the money be allowed rateably on the strength of each Corps that submits an application, the minimum amount allowed per man remaining as heretofore.

Also recommended that the duration of camps of exercise be extended from five to six days.

Also that in the Circular quoted above, clause III, the words "or 50 per cent. of the Corps" be inserted after the words "a hundred Volunteers."

(*b*)—Approved. An additional sum of Rs. 45,000 will be granted from the estimates of 1892-93.

The Governor-General in Council invites the earnest attention of all Local Governments and Administrations, heads of departments and Government officials generally to the measures above sanctioned, and directs that they be carefully carried out. His Excellency in Council also trusts that all non-official employers of European and Eurasian labour, such as managers of tea gardens and other commercial undertakings, will heartily co-operate with Government officials in giving effect to the wishes of the Government of India in the above matters with regard to their employes, and will also support and encourage volunteering, as far as it may be in their power to do so.

STRUGGLE WITH A PYTHON IN A ZOO.

SUPERINTENDENT STEPHENS, of the Cincinnati Zoo, writes the "New York Sun," daily takes his life in his hands while attending to his duties. He has been the victim of several mishaps, but his latest adventure came near being his last. A consignment of venomous snakes had been received from Taxes, and for lack of other quarters it became necessary to place them in the cage in which are kept the boas and pythons. Before this could be done good several more small trees had to be placed in the cage for the serpents to coil on. The boas and a 14-foot python had not been fed for some time and were very active. Mr. Stephens procured a box in which to place the creatures until he could prepare the cage for them. He then entered the cage, the box being left at the open door of the cage.

He seized the snakes, and had succeded in getting all in the box but the python. Before moving the python, Stephens stopped a moment to watch the snake in the box, but was startled at a fierce hissing behind him. Glancing around, he saw the python coming toward him, its eyes flashing and its tongue darting. Stephens saw his danger instantly. There was no escape, and it was to be a fight. Swifter than the serpent's motion Stephens grasped the monster just back of the neck with his right hand, the left clutching the reptile about two feet further back, where the bulk of the python's muscular power is located. He started to thrust the writhing mass into the box. At the same instant the python threw the twelve loose feet of its body about the superintendent's legs, and began to squeeze with all its might, gradually but steadily moving the ever tightening coils higher and higher. There were a number of spectators in the building—a long, low structure in which the carnivora are kept—but all were too greatly overcome by fear to render aid. Indeed, they could only get to the struggling man by removing the box of snakes at the entrance to the den.

By this time the hyenas, tigers, and leopards were in a state of frenzy. They bounded up and down in their cages with fiendish yells. They tore at the iron bars and beat the walls with awful fury. The lions, all but one, roared until the building shook, and frightened visitors fled panic-stricken. The one lion that remained silent was Laura, a beast that has always shown an almost human-like devotion to Mr. Stephens. She left her cubs in the rear, and, standing on her hind feet, her paws against the railing, gazed fixedly at her friend, utterly heedless of the yelling devils about her. The uproar brought the attendants of the garden to the scene. They were horror-stricken at the sight. By this time the python had worked its folds up to Mr. Stephens's groin. The constriction was terrible. Circulation had been stopped in the lower limbs, and they were numb and trembling. The perspiration ran in streams from the struggling man's face. His hands were so moist that the scaly thing twisted in them as easily as if loose.

Suddenly the serpent seemed to feel its victory near. It twisted its horrid head and thrust its fiery tongue into Mr. Stephens's face. At the same moment one of Mr. Stephens's hands became loosened, and the snake, with the speed of lightning, seized and began swallowing it. The victim was so nearly overcome that for a moment he stood tottering and the hand had been swallowed without an effort to remove it. The entire hand up to the wrist had disappeared when Stephens sought to withdraw it. The reptile's mouth closed with a snap, sinking a fang into the bone at the base of the thum and snapping the fang off. The pain roused Mr. Stephens and with an almost superhuman strength he caught the snake's throat with his free hand and began to squeze with the energy of despair. Soon the python gasped for breath, and as it opened its mouth he jerked out his hand. By this time the attendants had secured the snakes in the box and entered the cage, where they beat the python until it relaxed its coils, and Mr. Stephens was taken out and cared for. The bite of the python is not dangerous, and Mr. Stephens was in no danger, but the pain from the bite was excruciating until the following day, when the fang was found and removed. In speaking of the matter Mr. Stephens, who will be out in a day or two, said: "If I had not held on to its heaviest muscle I have no doubt he might have strangled me. As long as I kept my grip there I felt confident. The fangs are inclined backward, and it was impossible to free my hand without breaking them, though I did not know I had done so till the next day, when I found he fang in the wound.'

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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, October 27.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following appointment is made:—Major C J Blomfield, 2nd Battn Lancashire Fusiliers, offg Depy Assist Adjt-Genl Bombay Dist, to be Depty Assist Adjt-Genl, vice Captain L L Steele, whose tenure of appointment is about to expire.

The following promotions in the Native Army are made with effect from the dates specified:—3rd (Queen's Own) Bombay Cavalry.—Dafedar Jodar Singh, to be Jamadar, vice Jamadar Hira Singh pensioned; and Dafedar Ram Singh to be Jamadar, vice Jamadar Hukum Singh, promoted.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Capt W A M Wilson, S C, Wing Commdr, 23rd Regt (2nd Battn Rifle Regt) Bo Infy, for one year.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—Lieut M F A Sexton, I S C, thirteen days, private affairs.

The following promotion in the Native Army is made:—1st Bombay Lancers—Kote Dafedar Sampuran Singh to be Jamadar, vice Jamadar Shahzada Muhammad Alab, resigned.

With the approval of the Govt of India, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the formation of a Corps of Volunteer Artillery at Karachi, to be designated the "Karachi Artillery Volunteers" and to be attached to the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps for administrative purposes.

Karachi Artillery Volunteers.—The following appointment is made:—Mr S W Anderson, to be Major-Commandant.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to reside out of India on vacating his regimental command:—Lieut-Col A L McNair, I S C.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—Lieut R E Roome, S C, Sqdn Officer, 6th Bo Cavy, for one year.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

It is notified that Major F W Snell, Second-in-Command, Savantvadi Local Corps, and ex-officio Assist to the Political Supt, Savantvadi, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Lieut P Z Cox, acting Second-in-Comd, Savantvadi Local Corps, and ex-officio Assist to the Political Supt, Savantvadi, and Lieut F W Wodehouse, acting Second-in-Comd, Kolhapur Infantry Corps, and ex-officio Assist to the Political Agent, Kolhapur, respectively passed an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard.

Lieut H T Pritchard, acting Fourth Asst to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, passed an examination in Gujarati according to the Higher Standard on the same date.

Mr Evan Maconochie, I C S, acted as Political Agent, Rewa Kantha and Narukot.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Bhojraj Mulchand has been appointed under Section 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts' Act) to be Clerk of the Subordinate Civil Cours at Larkhana in the Shikarpur District, vice Mr Tahilram Hasomal, appointed Nazir of the Subordinate Civil Court of Mehar.

Rao Saheb Gopal Anant Bhat, Joint Subordinate Judge, Belgaum, has been allowed privilege leave for three months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Ezra Reuben, B A, L L B, to act as Joint Sudordinate Judge, second class, fourth grade, at Belgaum, during the absence of Rao Saheb Gopal Anant Bhat, or pending further orders.

Azam Harilal Mulshankar, Mahalkari of petha Jhalod in the district of Panch Mahals, is appointed a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following transfers and appointment of Subordinate Judges:—Rao Saheb Thakurdas Mathuradas from Vagra to Bulsar (at his own request); Rao Saheb Harisukhram Manekram Mehta from Nadiad to Vagra; Rao Saheb Mahadev Shridhar Kulkarni from Amalner to Nadiad; Rao Saheb Manohar Vishnu Kathavate from Rahuri and Kopargaon to Amalner; Rao Saheb Vinayak Krishna Sowani, Joint Subordinate Judge of Chipluu, to Rahuri and Kopargaon; and Mr Vasudev Kaduskar to act as Joint second Class, fourth grade, Subordinate Judge at Chiplun up to the 1st Nov 1892, and subsequently at Dapoli, pending further orders.

H E in Council is also pleased, in accordance with the powers conferred upon him by Section 28 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act (XIV of 1869), to invest each of the undermentioned Subordinate Judges within the limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Court specified against his name with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits of which the value does not exceed fifty rupees:—Roa Raheb Thakurdas Nathuradas, Bulsar; Rao Saheb Harisukhram Manekram Mehta, Vagra; Rao Saheb Mahadev Shridhar Kulkarni Nadiad; and Rao Saheb Manohar Vishnu Kathavate, Amalner.

Azam Nembhraj Wasanmal, acting Head Munshi of taluka Hala in the District of Hyderabad, is appointed a Magistrate of the third class in that district.

Rao Saheb Bhau Yeshwant Gupte, second class Subordinate Judge of Umreth, is appointed a Magistrate of the first Class in the Kaira District, and is invested with additional powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code, with effect up to the 31st December 1892.

Mr Wasudev Narayen Swami has been appointed to act as Clerk of the second class Subordinate Judges Court at Sasvad in the Poona District during the absence on leave of Mr Gangadhar Balkrishna Oke.

The powers of a Magistrate of the third class conferred on Azam Beheramji Dossabhai Basla are hereby withdrawn.

Rao Bahadur Chintaman Narayan Bhat and Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Narayan Kher respectively delivered over and received charge of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Sholapur-Bijapur District.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Vety-Capt J Mills, MRCVS, VS Higl and Agl Society Scot, who has been appointed by the Govt of India to the Civil Vet Dept and posted to Bombay, will continue to hold the appointment of Principal and Professor of Vety Science, Bombay Vety College, until further orders.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr H Mainwaring, Depy Convtr of Forests, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Framji Rastamji Desai to be Depy Consr of Forests of the new Northern Circle.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr J Fairlie Muir, I C S, on return to duty, to act as Collr and Dist Magte, Sholapur, and Dist Registrar, Sholapur, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Sholapur Dist; Mr W T Morrison, I C S, on relief by Mr Muir, to act as Collr and Dist Magte Broach, and Dist Registrar, Broach, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Broach Dist, during the absence of Mr W Allen, I C S, or pending further orders; Mr C B Winchester, I C S, on return from leave, to act as Collr and Magte, Kolaba, and Dist Registrar, Kolaba, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Kolaba Dist; and Mr R E Enthoven, I C S, to do duty as Assist Collr, Belgaum.

Mr J W A Weir, I C S, was appointed to act as Collr and Dist Magte, Surat, and Dist Registrar, Surat, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Surat Dist.

Mr C M Hodgson, Assist Consvr of Forests, second grade, is promoted to the first grade.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn-Capt J Crimmin, V C, to act as Health Officer of the Port of Bombay, vice Surgn-Major F F MacCartie, M B B CH, pending further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Lamb is promoted to be Honorary Assist Engr, second grade.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E F Dawson, on return from furlough, to act as Ex Engr, Karachi Canal, during the absence of Mr J Tate, on special duty or until further orders.

Pending the arrival of Mr Dawson, Mr G McC Harrison should relieve Mr J Tate.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J C Pottinger to be Ex Engr, Satara District.

On being relieved by Mr Pottinger, Mr Cameron will act as Ex Engr, Dharwar Dist, until further orders.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr Purushottam Hari Bhatavdekar, B A, Head Karkun of taluka Jamkhed in the Ahmednagar District, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of that taluka during the absence of Rao Saheb Sitaram Ganesh Patankar, on privilege leave for one month.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Punjab Gazette*, October 20.)

The Rt Rev the Lord Bishop of Lahore has been pleased to appoint the Rev A N W Spens, Sr Chaplain and Chaplain of Rawalpindi, to be Archdeacon of Lahore, vice the Ven'ble W H Tribe, retiring from the service.

The Rev C A Mason, Chaplain of Sabathu, is transferred to Umballa as second Chaplain as a temporary arrangement.

Mr A F D Cunningham, C I E, Depy Commr, Hazara, is appointed to officiate as Commr of the Peshawar Division, during the absence of Mr R Udny.

Mr C E F Bunbury, Asst Commr, Mardan, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Depy Commr of Peshawar, which date he relieved Mr F Field, Extra Judl Asst Commr, Peshawar, who held charge of the Peshawar District in addition to his other duties until relieved by Mr Bunbury.

Lieut C B Rawlinson, Asst Commr, from the Simla to the Peshawar District.

Lieut C B Rawlinson, Asst Commr, Yusafzai Sub-Division, vice Mr C E F Bunbury.

Capt H A Deane, Offg Depy Commr, Kohat, is transferred in the same capacity to Peshawar, relieving Mr C E F Bunbury.

Mr H B Beckett, Depy Commr, Rawalpindi, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 3 months.

Mr W C Renouf, Asst Commr, Murree, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Depy Commr of the Rawalpindi District, vice Mr H B Beckett, proceeding on leave.

Lieut P S Burlton, Asst Commr, from the Ferozepore to the Simla District.

Mr C E F Bunbury is transferred to Kohat and appointed to officiate as Depy Commr of that district.

On return from furlough Lieut-Col C F Massy, Depy Commr, is posted to Amritsar, relieving Lieut F P Young, transferred.

Lieut C L Biscoe, North-Western Railway, Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence out of India for 1 year.

Mr J L Kipling, C I E, Principal, Mayo School of Industrial Art, Lahore, has obtained 6 months' leave on medical certificate.

Mr F H Andrews, Vice-Principal, Mayo School of Industrial Art, Lahore, is appointed to officiate as Principal, during the absence of Mr Kipling, on leave.

Mr C E G Roe, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Mooltan, is, on relief by Mr H G Rotton, re-transferred in his substantive capacity to the Peshawar District.

Mr R C Plowden, Dist Supdt of Police, is posted to the Montgomery District.

Mr G A Rundle, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Montgomery, is on relief by Mr R C Plowden, transferred in his substantive capacity to the charge of the Police Training School at Phillour.

Mr J P Rawlins, Asst Inspt-Genl of Railway Police, is, on relief by Mr C H Lemarchand, transferred to the Jhelum District as Dist Supdt of Police.

Mr A J Hammond, Dist Supdt of Police, is transferred from the Jhelum to the Umballa District.

Mr S J Stone, Dist Supdt of Police, is transferred from the Gujranwala to the Amritsar District.

Mr S E Mitchell, Asst Dist Supdt Police, is appointed to officiate as Dist Supdt of Police, Gujranwala, vice Mr S J Stone.

Mr W N Ludlam, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, is, on relief by Mr Stone, transferred from the Amritsar to the Jhang District.

Mr C G D Farquhar, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Jhang, is, on relief by Mr Ludlam, retransferred in his substantive capacity to the Mooltan District.

Lieut H T Dennys, Dist Supdt of Police, is on, return from the privilege leave granted in Punjab Govt Order No 89, posted to the Gurgaon Dist.

Lieut W M Coldstream, R E, Asst Engr, is posted to the Peshawar Provincial Division.

Mr Walter Smith, Ex Engr, is declared to have passed the prescribed test in Pashtu by the Lower Standard at an examination held at Dera Ismail Khan.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

[*From the Home Papers.*]

REPLYING to some statements by the Calcutta correspondent of the "Times" with reference to the formation of the Indian Currency Association, the "Statist" repeats the allegation that the Association has been "got up" by officials, and that the educated natives who have signed the petition to the House of Commons have done so in order to "curry favour" with "powerful officials." It is a very great pity that an able journal like the "Statist" should publish speculative statements of this kind. The advocacy of a gold standard for India by the Currency Association is only as an alternative in the event of failure to re-establish the joint free coinage of gold and silver by an international agreement. Of the seriousness of the demand in India for legislation for the stoppage of the ruinous fluctuations of exchange in the interests of the producing and commercial classes of India, native and other, there is no question at all amongst people acquainted with the facts. Irrespective of the resolutions passed by the various commercial bodies of India, the adhesion of powerful planting companies, and the testimony of the Indian press to the thoroughly representative character of the many meetings which have been held in widely scattered centres of India, the genuineness of the movement is perfectly well known in Manchester. It is a fact admitted by all Indian authorities that there is no place outside India which so closely watches Indian affairs or is so well informed concerning them as Manchester is, and the commercial and other correspondence received in this city leaves no room for doubt on the matter. The "Statist" asks for a demonstration that the establishment of the gold standard in India would be really in the interest of the Indian people. That is, of course, another question. That the existing condition of affairs is detrimental to the interests of India as a whole is self-evident to all who are acquainted with the actual facts of Indian production and trade, and who are free to express an unbiassed opinion; and it must be remembered that the Currency Association only asks for the establishment of the gold standard in India as likely to prove the least of two prospective evils, failing the adoption of an international remedy. We must also object to the statement that persons who clearly foresee and seek to avert impending evils are in a state of panic. There is no suddenness in the recognition—by those who are actually engaged in trade and industry and responsible for their continuance or who have accepted the task of administering the finances of India—of the dangers of the present position. There are at least seventeen years of practical experience and patient effort to counteract those dangers to confirm all their conclusion.

Commenting in its leading columns on the recent apparent cessation of the long-continued drain of gold from the United States, the New York "Commercial Bulletin" opportunely points out how well the American Treasury has stood the demand on its gold reserve and how well it is prepared to meet prospective requirements. The following table shows the amount of the net gold fund of the Treasury as reported at the end of each month last year and during the present year, with the exception of last month, for which the amount is given as estimated on September 19:—

	1891.	1892.
	$	$
January	141,728,097	119,574,904
February	149,712,824	122,122,112
March	148,118,149	125,815,040
April	141,742,240	119,909,7[illegible]
May	133,207,163	114,231,832
June	117,667,722	114,342,366
July	121,113,024	110,444,391
August	132,471,408	114,161,316
September	132,523,221	115,000,000
October	127,674,422	—
November	129,193,224	—
December	130,740,630	—

It will thus be seen that the amount last month was apparently about $17,500,000, or £3,500,000 only less than in September last year, and that it had already recovered about $4,500,000, or say £900,000, from the lowest point touched—in July. Both this year and last year August appears to have been the turning point, and this has usually been the case, the reserve increasing during the closing months of the year. 'The confidence expressed by Treasury officials in their ability to maintain the gold fund at its present amount during the remainder of the year,' observes the "Bulletin," 'is apparently well founded, and if gold exports are about over there will probably be little more question as to the adequacy of the Government's gold resources for current requirements.'

With reference to the means adopted by Mr. Foster, the Secretary of the American Treasury, to replenish the gold stock, and the movement of the silver element of the currency, the Washington correspondent of the same New York paper makes some interesting statements. The demand for small (fractional) currency in the south and west, he tells us, seems to be lighter this year than ever before, and the Treasury is having no difficulty in meeting it. A good many silver dollars are being called for to pay for cotton picking in the south, and considerable shipments of small notes have been made to New Orleans and other cotton centres to meet the expenses of moving the crops. Mr. Foster is exerting himself to obtain gold in return for small notes whenever possible. Every facility is given by the Government to the banks to pay over gold at New York or other sub-treasuries and to have small notes forwarded direct from Washington to save the expense of needless shipments back and forth. The margin of silver dollars against which certificates can be issued is only about £2,500,000, and the active demand for the dollars themselves keeps the figures low. There is a margin of about £7,000,000 in the Treasury, however, of the new Treasury notes, and about £6,000,000 in the old legal-tender notes.

The continuance of the fall of prices and contraction of financial and general business in England is admitted by the "Economist" in the following passage from an article on the prices of commodities:—"The latest returns of our foreign trade show that the value of our imports this year has been only 1 per cent. greater than last, whilst the value of our exports has fallen away by 9 per cent; the goods traffics of our railway for the past quarter show no expansion compared with those of the corresponding period of last year, being almost exactly the same; and as to the bankers' clearings, these show a decrease on the year of over 6 per cent. in London. It is true that much of this decrease must be due to the stagnation prevailing in purely financial business, and, as much, does not represent commercial quietness alone; but after allowing for this, it is undoubtedly the case that some part of the falling off in clearings is due to the torpid nature of general, as distinct from financial, business. The fact is borne out, moreover, by the decline in provincial bankers' clearings, which are not affected to anything like the same extent as the London clearing by purely financial operations. This general diminution in bankers' clearings is not only evidence of the dulness of trade, which has naturally led to some fall in prices, but it is also to some extent due to the fall in prices, for it is obvious that the amount of bankers' clearings must be less when prices are low than—other things being the same—when they are high." The "Economist" makes the following comparison—by the aid of its index number, expressing in one numeral the prices of twenty-two leading commodities—between prices at the corresponding period of the present and four preceding years:—

	Index Number.
End of third quarter, 1892	2,053
End of third quarter, 1891	2,139
End of third quarter, 1890	2,301
End of third quarter, 1889	2,229
End of third quarter, 1888	2,130

During the past three months there has been a fall from 2,081, the index number at the beginning of the quarter, the decline being 1·3 per cent. during the past twelve months the fall has been 4 per cent. It will be seen, also, that the index number for the present time is the lowest of the series of years. It may be pointed out that there is something misleading in the "Economist's" statement that 'the dulness of trade' has 'naturally led to some fall in prices.' The peculiar phenomenon of the period is the fact that it is the fall of prices which has induced the dulness of trade. A fall of prices under ordinary economic conditions ought to bring about increased consumption and a consequent expansion of the volume of trade, which would make itself evident in increased railway traffic. It is the fact that prices continue to fall under the influence of conditions outside the natural play of supply and demand, which explains the dulness of trade, merchants and producers alike finding themselves deprived of any approximately reliable basis for calculations as to the probable financial results of any operation.

Montreal advices, dated September 23, report that trade in that city had been somewhat stimulated by the presence of large numbers of visitors to the Exhibition from the surrounding districts. Meanwhile reports from the country districts generally had continued very good. The wholesale dry goods merchants in Montreal had had a busy week, and prices continued very firm. The demand for Japan teas had improved, and prices had an upward tendency. In the raw sugar market prices had declined in view of the new crops. The leather market had been quiet, and the prices of black leather continued weak, while those of sole leather were firm. In the freight market grain rates were firmer. The shipments of cheese from Montreal during the week had amounted to 50,470 boxes, as against 23,000 boxes for the corresponding week last year, and the total for the season so far was 1,085,161 boxes, as against 947,797 boxes for the corresponding period of the previous season. There was an active demand for apples, and also for butter for the English market.

There appears to have been an active demand lately in Canada for the shares of the cotton manufacturing enterprises there. "This is not the first 'boom' in cotton stocks," observes the "Trade letin" of Montreal, "as we have seen them sell ost from nothing up to 200, and then back again 75; but of course present values are based on a re solid basis than they were then. It is general- admitted that the price of cotton securities to-day full high; but an authority stated a few days o that they will go higher still, because the tem- r of the market is all in that direction; and as ng as the public keeps on buying prices will in all robability continue to advance. The time, how- ver, will undoubtedly come when a halt will be lled, and then everybody will want to take their rofits at one and the same time, and this joint ction on the part of holders invariably results in a reak. But as long as the cotton syndicate has a 5 per cent. protective tariff on the one hand and a ard-and-fast combine on the other hand they can o on [illegible]ling up their enormous profits and paying ood dividends. Another thing that will tend to maintain the prices of cotton stocks is the short nterest, which some maintain, is larger than is generally supposed, notwithstanding its denial by ome members of the Stock Exchange." Large pro- its have been made by speculators in the shares. A new issue of Dominion Cotton stock has lately been subscribed for.

In a report to the Foreign Office on the trade of Damascus during last year, only just published, Mr. H. C. A. Eyres states that such returns of trades as an be obtained cannot be spoken of as even approx- mate. So far as the necessaries of life are oncerned Damascus is pratically self-supplied, with he exception of one class of goods—Manchester abrics. Even these goods were in former times home made, but the relative cheapness of British cotton goods has enabled them to replace the native goods. The wealth of Damascus seems to be increasing, s during the last 30 years rents have doubled and he costs of living has trebled. When the railways bout to be constructed from the coast are com- leted the prosperity of Damascus is expected to ncrease still further. Coloured yarns from Germany nd other places have hitherto been imported in reater quantities than undyed yarn from England, ut now that a considerable dyeing industry has prung up it is to be expected that coloured yarns ill gradually cease to be imported. As, however, ven the coloured yarns have their origin in Eng- nd, this fact will not affect the English merchant. The importation of English cloth of low quality and price is every year increasing, cheapness being the great desideratum. Belgium competes with France in this class of goods with a cheap imitation of Fremch "nouveautes," German cloth is losing its hold on the market. Of the total imports of cloth about 60 per cent. is received from England, 8 per cent. from France, 12 per cent. from Belgium, 10 per cent. from Germany, and 10 per cent. from Austria.

There are, Mr. Eyres adds, a considerable number of important industries in Damascus, of which the principal is the weaving industry. There are some 2,000 hand looms for cotton, wool, and silk weaving. The cotton looms turn out calico, curtains, and divan covers, stockings, sheets, girdles, surcingles, the stuff used for the long coats (gumbas) worn by Moslems and for the "izars," or cloaks, which cover the native women from head to foot. A hand loom can turn out 13 yards of striped cotton cloth per diem, but the average day's work does not exceed seven yards. Taking 250 working days in a year, as there are numerous holidays, the total output for 1,000 looms would amount to 1,750,000 yards per annum. The cotton looms are constantly at work, not so the wool and silk looms; but yet the manufacture of "cottoni," which is a stuff made of silk and cotton for upholstery of puggarees, curtains, tassels, "izars," and handkerchiefs, all of silk or silk and cotton mixed, occupies a large proportion of the working classes. There is also a small amount of wool stuffs manufactured.

The mail advices from Mexico bring the full text of the recent message of President Diaz to Congress. As regards the financial situation, he stated that notwithstanding the almost total loss of the crops, the extraordinary rate of foreign exchange resulting from the great depreciation of silver, and the bad condition of business in the country and abroad, the decrease in receipts as compared with the previous fiscal year had been quite insignificant. In order to meet the exigencies of the current fiscal year, pending various proposed reforms for increasing the revenue, the Executive has obtained a loan at par from various bankers, bearing a moderate rate of interest, and repayable in two years. As regards the new financial measures for increasing the revenue, it is proposed to increase the duties on tobacco and alcoholic liquors and to impose a legacy duty. It is estimated that these increases will yield from dls. 4,000,000 to dls. 5,000,000. Whereas formerly the export statistics only dealt with gold and silver, now they include particulars of exports of copper, tin, lead, and coal. The increase in the railway system since April was stated as 200 kilometres, raising the total to 10,660 kilometres.

Commenting on the recent upward movement in the raw cotton market, Messrs. Hubbard, Price, and Co., of New York, remark in their circular dated September 2 that the movement of prices during the past two years had so convinced the trade that the supply of cotton was greater than the demand that only the recent sharp advance could change this conviction into the belief that a reduction of the surplus stock of cotton could not be accomplished without advancing prices. The question is, however, to what extent can an advance be sustained by a mere diminution of the visible supply apart from other considerations. With reference to this point Messrs. Hubbard, Price, and Co. reason as follows:—"The crop is a spotted one, and the most sanguine merchants do not expect the yield to exceed 8,000,000 bales, while the consensus of opinion at the moment is that this season's crop will fall between 7,500,000 and 7,750,000 bales with the chance that an early frost will cut the crop down to 7,000,000 bales. During the past four years the average consumption of American cotton, judging from the increase of the visible supply, has not exceeded 7,500,000 bales, but with better trade on the Continent, due to better crops, and a change for the better in the Far East, a consumption of 8,000,000 bales of American cotton can be looked for. On this assumption a reduction in the stocks of from 500,000 to 1,000,000 bales can be expected. What interests the trade is, what will be the effect upon prices of this reduction in the surplus stocks. From last March a large proportion of the visible supply has been held by parties not connected with the cotton trade, and a portion of their holdings, showing a substantial profit have been resold to the trade during the past few days, supplying the demand from the short interest and those who are believers in a still further advance. This transfer of cotton from strong to weak hands may check the advance, especially as the spinners of Continental Europe are not yet alarmed at the prospect of a crop below 7,750,000 or 7,500,000 bales, but it is extremely doubtful if the low prices of last season are recorded again for several years. A reduction of the visible supply by 1,000,000 bales during 1892-3 would leave the supply on September 1, 1893, the same as it was on September 1, 1891—namely 1,662,596, the largest ever held to that date." It will be observed that Messrs. Hubbard, Price, and Co. take a moderate view of the effects of a mere change in the statistical position, and assume, as essential to a decided improvement in the prices of the raw material, a condition of trade on the Continent and in the Far East which has certainly not yet been proved to exist.

Mr. Alfred B. Shepperson, of New York, the well-known cotton statistician, has sent us a copy of a letter to the chairman of a cotton manufacturing company in Georgia in reply to a request for his opinion as to the future price of cotton. From it we take the following:—"The condition of the crop as reported by the Bureau on September 1 was lower than for any year since 1883. It may not be out of place to remind you that the crop of 1883-4 was 1,237,000 bales smaller than the crop of 1882-3. To the 6,500,000 bales indicated according to the Bureau's estimate must be added the amount of old cotton left in the interior at the close of the season of 1891-2. The highest estimate I have seen of this old cotton is 250,000 bales. I regard this as a very extreme estimate. Supposing all of the old cotton will be marketed this season, and I have no doubt it will be, this would make the commercial crop according to the Bureau's indication about 6,750,000 bales. I do not wish you to regard this as my estimate of the crop. I am not making an estimate, but I am merely pointing out to you what would be the result if the Bureau's estimates should prove to be correct; and in this connection it may be proper to say that the Bureau's estimates are generally too low. At all events, it does not seem to me at all likely that the commercial crop of this year will be sufficient for the requirements of the spinners of Europe and America for American cotton. The trade at the north, and also the trade in Europe, are quite unwilling as a rule to believe that there has been a large reduction in acreage, nor do they believe that the crop condition is as unfavourable as the Agricultural Bureau's reports would indicate. My own private advices are quite in line with the reports of the Bureau as to the unfavourable condition of the crop, and I think the reduction in acreage is almost as large as the Bureau's eitimate. Whether the crop should turn out to be large or small, a large portion of it will be marketed between now and January 1, to pay for advances and to purchase needed supplies. If prices rule low, a larger quantity of cotton will be required to pay a given amount of advances. Should the movement be large, the people here and in Europe will be confirmed in their present opinion that there has not been much reduction in acreage, and that the crop will likely be a full one. In that condition of things it will be very difficult to put up prices upon a permanently higher level than at present. Mr. Shepperson adds, however, that when the early movement falls off sufficiently to develop belief in a short crop a material advance on recent prices may be expected. Those prices, he urges, are undoubtedly below the cost of production except in the case of planters peculiarly favoured; and the recognition of this fact, coupled with a short supply, must, he considers, sooner or later induce an advance. Perhaps the most important point is that Mr. Shepperson does not seem to expect a strong market between now and January.

NOTICES.

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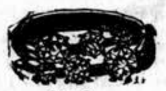
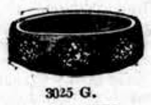


3024 G.
BRILLIANTS
Rs. 360 cash.



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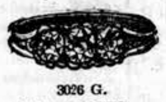

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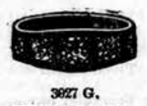

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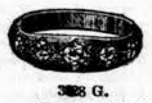

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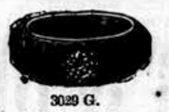

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BRILLIANT
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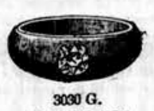

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BRILLIANT
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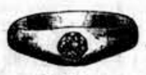

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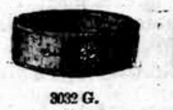

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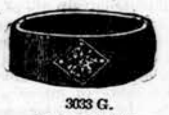
BRILLIANT
Rs. 100 cash.



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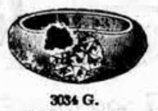

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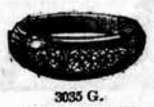
BRILLIANT
Rs. 1350 cash.



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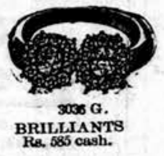

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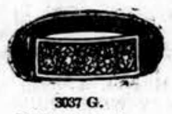

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BRILLIANTS
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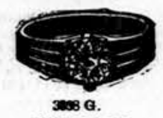

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BRILLIANT
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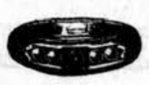
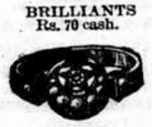


3039 G.
BRILLIANT AND PEARLS.
Rs. 68 cash.



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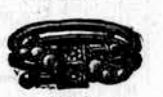
BRILLIANT AND PEARLS.
Rs. 45 cash.



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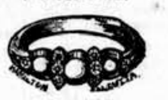
BRILLIANTS AND PEARLS.
Rs. 72 cash.



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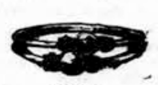
Rs. 86 cash.



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BRILLIANTS AND PEARLS.
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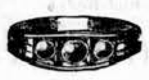

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PEARLS.
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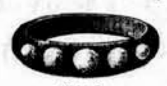

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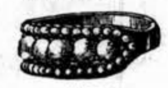

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PEARLS.
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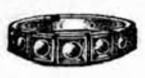

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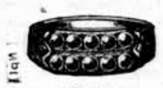
PEARLS.
Rs. 47 cash.



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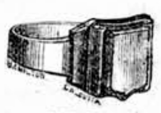
PEARLS.
Rs. 53 cash.



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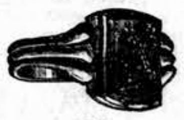
SIGNET.
Rs. 36 cash.



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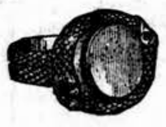
SIGNET.
Rs. 60 cash.



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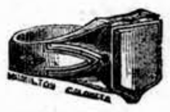
SIGNET.
Rs. 50 cash.



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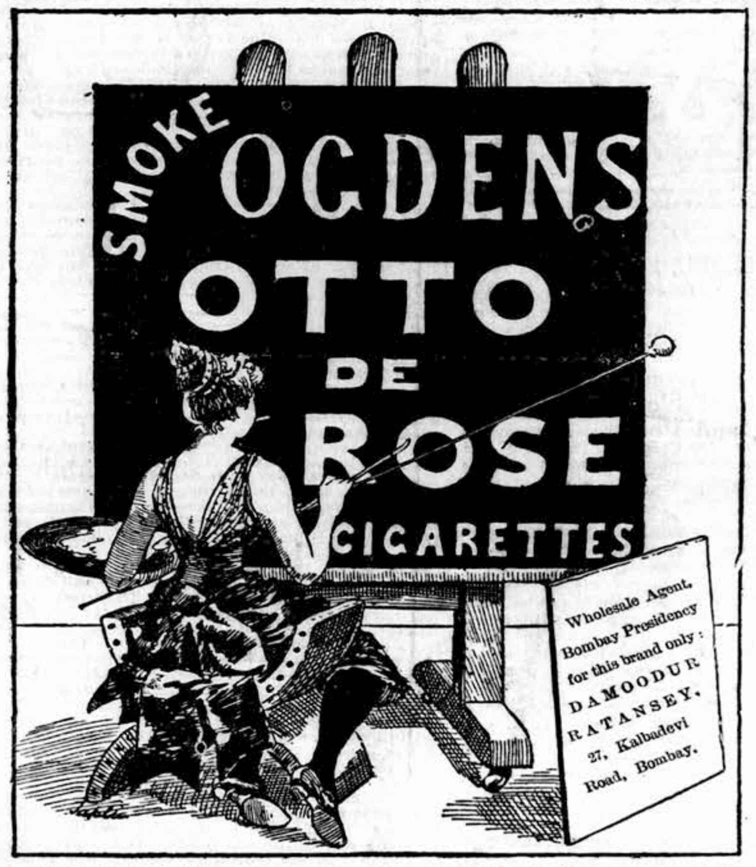
Rs. 45 cash.



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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES

DINNEFORD'S
FLUID
MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878:1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

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ABSOLUTELY PURE THEREFORE BEST
No CHEMICALS USED.

"CADBURY'S COCOA has in a remarkable degree those natural elements of sustenance which give the system endurance and hardihood, building up muscle and bodily vigour, with a steady action that renders it a most acceptable and reliable beverage."—*Health.*

TO ALL WHO DRINK COCOA.—"Cadbury's Cocoa contains, in a condensed and increased form, all the nourishing properties of the Cocoa bean. The most perfect of prepared Cocoas, of absolute purity, and always alike in quality."—*The Analyst.*

"The name Cadbury on any packet of Cocoa or Chocolate is a guarantee of Purity."—*Medical Annual.*

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE -AND- CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparatio has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

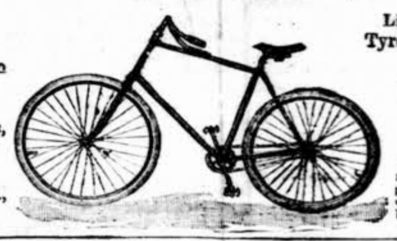
THE "ROVER"

Racers from **26** lbs.

Racers, Roadster Tyres, from **30** lbs.

Racer, with Roadster Tyres, brake and guards, **35** lbs.

Cushion Tyres, 1 in. and 1½ in., x ½ in. hole, 30 lbs.



Light Roadsters, Pneumatic Tyres, **41** lbs.

THESE ARE ACTUAL WEIGHTS.

Wheeling says:—"In every [illegible] satisfactory. Runs and [illegible] grandly. It is a long way in [illegible] of anything that has pre[illegible] been turned out by the [illegible] 'Meteor' firm."

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PRESERVED BUTTER IN GOLD COLORED TINS.
From
P. F. ESBENSEN COPENHAGEN
GOLD MEDALS.
PRESERVED PURE BUTTER
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REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

A REAL LUXURY FOR EVERY MEAL.
Ask for ESBENSEN'S. Do not be put off with any other.
To be obtained of all the principal Stores throughout India,
And of Campbell, Shearer & Co., 4, Eastcheap, London; R. Harrison & Co., Red Cross Street, Liverpool.

HIGHEST AWARDS WHEREVER EXHIBITED.

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USE MILKMAID CONDENSED MILK

Largest Sale in the World.
The Original and the Best.
Contains the Most Cream.

JOHN HERRING & SONS.

Manufacturers of every description of

LIGHT AND HEAVY EDGE TOOLS,

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Indentors requiring reliable Tools of best Sheffield make should specify in their Indents that the Goods must bear this Trade Mark.

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ASK FOR
"LION & SUN" Elastics.

BOOT WEBS.	ELASTIC BRAIDS.
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BRACE WEBS.	SURGICAL WEBS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS of this CELEBRATED BRAND,
BRUCE & SON, SOUTH WIGSTON, NEAR LEICESTER.
(Successors to H. Turner & Son.) (ENGLAND).
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The pure Essence of Santal obtained by Midy's process from the best Mysore wood.

SANTAL-MIDY entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

SANTAL-MIDY cures all derangements of the urinary organs in either sex in 48 hours.

SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small round Capsules, each of which bears the name..... MIDY in black letters, without which none are genuine.

SANTAL-MIDY Beware of imitations, all other Capsules or mixtures contain impurities, resins, oils &c. and are worse than useless.

SANTAL-MIDY is sold by all druggists and medicine dealers throughout the world.

PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs or Colds and those affected with diseases of the Chest, Lungs and Bronchial Tubes, should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medecines have failed.

Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests the Cough, Spitting of blood and Nightsweats, and the Appetite improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles. Beware of Imitations.

GRIMAULT & Co, Paris, Sold by all Chemists

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MORRHUOL

THE CURATIVE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES EXTRACTED FROM COD LIVER OIL

NO TASTE OR SMELL

MORRHUOL is much more prompt in its action than Cod Liver Oil in the treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, and Asthma.

MORRHUOL restores the health of pale weakly people, *without appetite*, and those afflicted with Skin diseases, Scrofula, Scabs, sores in the neck, sore eyes, and inherited lymphatic temperaments

From *The Hospital Reports* (translated).

« **MORRHUOL** represents the medicinal « part of Cod Liver Oil, it modifies « rapidly the general state of the pa- « tient, and develops the appetite in a « most estraordinary manner. Con- « sumptive patients experience a fee- « ling of well-being, eat and digest « easily, and sleep soundly.

« Dr GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux*.»

From *The Lancet* March, 12th. 1887.

« M. CHAPOTEAUT has introduced a preparation of Cod Liver Oil called Morrhuol, which proves to be of considerable utility in the treatment of Consumption and wasting diseases. »

Sold in phials of 100 Morrhuol pearls, each of which is equal to a teaspoonful of oil.

CHAPOTEAUT, 8, Rue Vivienne, PARIS.

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PEPSINE PEARLS

for

SICK HEADACHES
WIND IN THE STOMACH
DYSPEPSIA
CONSTIPATION
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CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS

Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 8 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 1000 times its weight of meat or other food.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS

RELIEVE WITH THE FIRST DOSE Cramps in the Stomach, Feeling of Heaviness, Sickness, Loss of Appetite, Headaches, and Sickness during pregnancy.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS

Will keep in any climate, and are without taste or smell.

8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8, PARIS.

No more **ASTHMA**
nor OPPRESSION, nor COUGHS
BY EMPLOYING
Dr Cléry's Anti-Asthmatic Powder
The only medicine having obtained a reward.
CAN BE PROCURED FROM
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most powerful for improving the vitality of the blood and enable the constitution to resist climatic influences.- Cures anœmia and promotes vital energy. Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children, infants and for mothers whilst nursing—Represents Iron as contained in the human organism.

LANCET. — *"A beautiful and interesting preparation."*

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Apply to Messrs **VOLKART BROTHERS**
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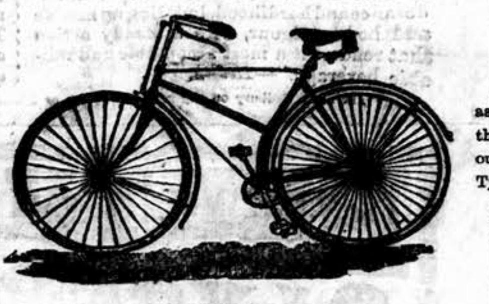
THE "PREMIER" CYCLES,

THE FIRST & FASTEST CYCLES OF THE AGE,
MANUFACTURED BY
HILLMAN HERBERT AND COOPER, LIMITED,
COVENTRY, ENGLAND.
Price Lists free on application.



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"THE CHAMPION ROAD RACER."

This is the fastest and lightest roadster extant. It is as light as a roadster can be built without jeopardising the rider, is fitted with BEST BALL BEARINGS throughout (including head and pedals) BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres, and is beautifully enamelled and nickelled.

Manufacturers' Catalogue Price... ... £ 29-15
Delivered free at any Railway Station
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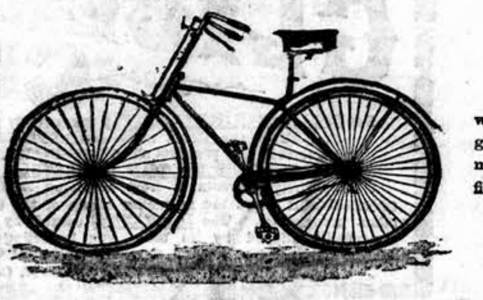

THE "PREMIER" IMPROVED MODEL F. 2.
"FOR SPEED AND DURABILITY."

A Diamond Framed, extra strong Machine for hard work. The frame being made of hollow tube gives great strength with comparative lightness. A well made and finished, reliable Bicycle at a very low price fitted with BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres.

Manufacturers' Catalogue Price... ... £ 16-15
Delivered free at any Railway Station
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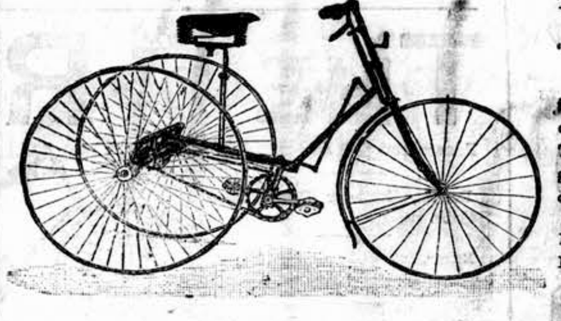

THE "PREMIER" ROADSTER TRICYCLE NO. 1.
"THE FASTEST TRICYCLE EXTANT."

A direct steering Tricycle, having a large front wheel, which prevents the vibration so common in other front steering Tricycles. The axle is supported on four bearings, thus giving a perfect steadiness of motion. It can be ridden by either a lady or gentleman.

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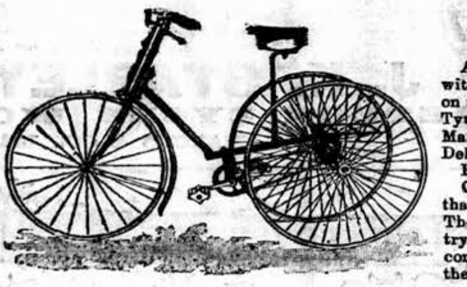

THE "PREMIER" ROADSTER TRICYCLE NO. 2.
"FOR LIGHT OR HEAVY WEIGHTS."

An extra strong, serviceable Machine, almost identical with the No. 1, capable of undergoing the hardest usage on any class of Road. Fitted with best quality of cushion Tyres.

Manufacturers' Catalogue Price ... ... £ 21-10
Delivered free at any Railway Station in
Bombay, Cash... ... ... Rs. 350-0

Our long experience in the Cycle trade has shown us that the most Economical Machine is one of the best. The cheap class of Cycles which some firms are now trying to introduce into India being of totally different construction and character, so we continue to import only the Machines of the First Makers, knowing well that they must triumph in the end.

These Machines can only be had from the sole Agents,

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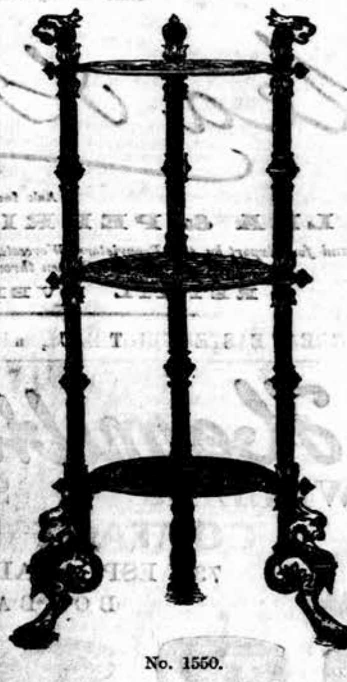

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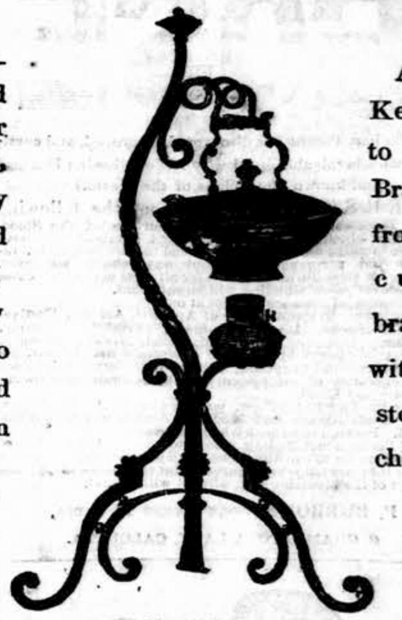

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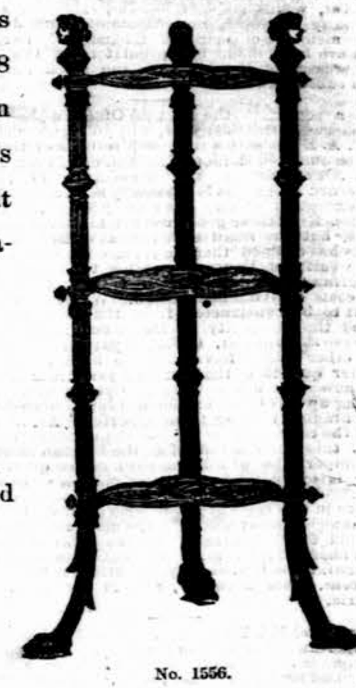

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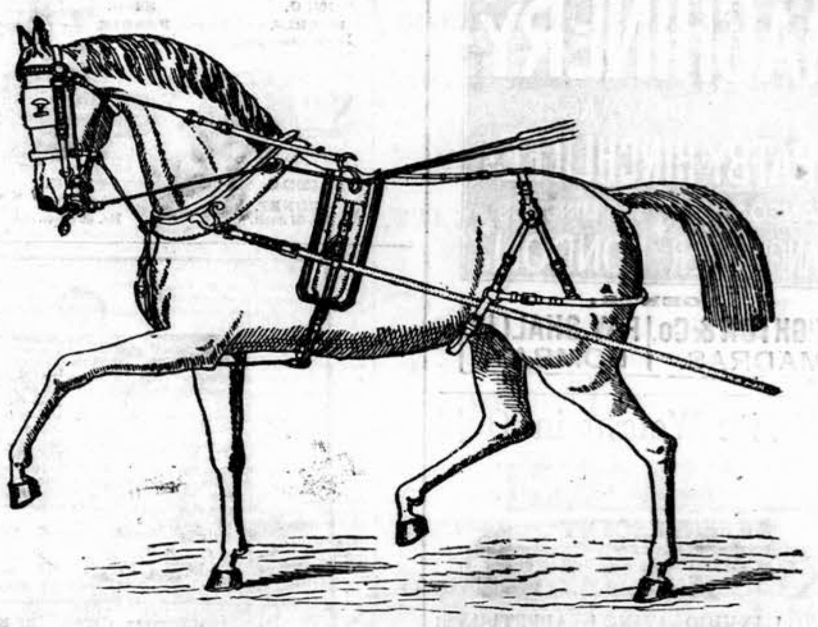

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"The Real Cup o' Kindness."

Perfect blendings of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of Fine Old Whiskies in their native purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.

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The proprietors are skilled blenders of Scotch Whiskies, but in all the experience of their Firm, extending over the present century, they have never been able to accomplish anything so fully complying with the most exacting tests, as is now presented in these special blends of "BOS."

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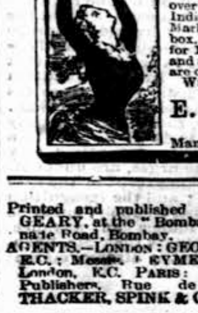

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